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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Will Study High Salaries

Corporations Must Give Lists

Can Anglo-Saxons End War?

Czechoslovakia Lifts a Fist

Brazil Has Goods for a Navy

Greco-Turkish Pact Is Paying

CONSIDERATION and possibly regulation of the high salaries paid American business executives looms as an activity of the next Congress. The Federal Trade Commission sends to 2000 corporations capitalized for $1,000,000 or over questionnaires that go fully into salaries and bonuses paid their officers. The replies, returnable by Oct. 25, are expected to give the material from which a picture of high executive compensation may be set up. The people's money, paid in for stock, finances most of the great corporations. The investors' reward comes back in dividends. But before dividends are declared salaries, bonuses and expenses are taken out. The paramount question is—What kind of a run does the public get for its money?

¶ The Senate Banking Committee's examination into the large salaries paid in the Chase National Bank supplements the Trade Board's inquiry. Recently the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has withheld loans until railroads agreed to limit officers' salaries to $60,000. The basic philosophy of the Roosevelt Administration is believed to include breaking up of wrong concentration of money. Excessive amounts going to officials of corporations whose stock the public holds do not meet the requirements of the Administration policy—They add something to capital investment, but nothing to consumer purchasing power.

¶ Germany sits tight on disarmament, weighing foreign comment and gratified that dispassionate discussion follows surprise over its Geneva withdrawal. German newspapers resent Premier Mussolini's thesis that the next move is up to Berlin. London hears serious talk of the major powers coming to a private disarming agreement and then calling the lesser ones to a full conference, the point being that 60 nations are too cumbersome to initiate things—The big fellows may be remembering occasions when the little fellows have noisily dictated the program.

¶ Great Britain and the United States have a clear destiny to prevent war, declares Ralph D. Blumenfeld. The editor who has headed the London Daily Express for 30 years, revisiting his native America, holds that if the two English-speaking nations coöperate under the guiding principle of liberty, justice and peace they can so dominate world thought as to make war impossible. The first essential step, he says, is for the two countries to settle the war debts—That will give a definite anchorage for world peace.

¶ Italy's secret behind the great flight of Gen. Italo Balbo's air armada from Rome to Chicago and back is disclosed. It was organizing and refining of men, organizing and refining of instruments. Charles S. Russell, American engineer who installed the gyroscopic navigational instruments, tells the story in today's Monitor. The gyroscope has come to mean wonderful things to airplanes, just as it does to ships. Byrd is carrying five to the antarctic. But most exciting of all was the training of Balbo's human instruments—The crews of 24 planes had to learn to fly absolutely as one.

¶ Czechoslovakia takes militant steps to combat growing German Fascism. A bill introduced in the Prague Parliament empowers the Government to prohibit or dissolve any political party which it believes threatens the nation's independence, constitutional unity or security. Mail and telegrams of members of any such party may be opened, their property confiscated, and they may be controlled. European states now have many such measures prompted by fear—To save democracy they permit undemocratic dictation.

¶ Brazil sets out to trade its chief exports for 28 naval vessels. Through its embassies over the world it offers to give manganese, cocoa, cotton, rubber, nuts and oil to contractors who will come use its own yards to turn out two cruisers, six submarines, nine destroyers, six mine-sweepers, three tankers and two smaller ships. But Brazil doesn't offer coffee in pay—Even with a fighting navy, it will, alas, still need its chief staple to live on.

¶ Greece gets a thrill out of its new friendship with Turkey, reversing the bitter relations of centuries. As ancient hatreds begin to dissolve, the consolidation under the Greco-Turkish Pact foresees the easing of many internal strains. Turkey was about to abolish all the Patriarchates in Istanbul and seize the property of minor churches and institutions. Now these will be preserved. More intimate, the thousands of sorrowing refugees from Turkey will be enabled to visit their old homes and relatives—What a whale of a difference a little friendship makes.

Greco-Turkish Plan Divides League Seat

Former Enemies Propose Joint Representation in Geneva Council

Guarantee Frontiers

Turkey Hopes to Counteract Isolation of Bulgaria by New Rapprochement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Endeavors to obtain a permanent seat in common in the League of Nations Council will be made by Greece and Turkey under the provisions of the new pact signed by them at Angora, according to Gen. George Condylis, Minister of War in the Greek Cabinet, in an exclusive interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. A seat was given to Turkey at the recent meeting of the Council.

Representation will be in turn, General Condylis explained, "but whenever the interest of one country is greater than that of the other, the seat in common shall be occupied by the state more directly interested in the question, even if it is not the turn of the latter. This understanding, it is believed, will contribute to the better consolidation of the existing friendly relations between the two peoples."

Signing of the new Greco-Turkish Pact, it is pointed out here, has given an added twist to the bolt of friendly relations established between the two countries in 1930 after long centuries of enmity. Simple and brief as it is, it contains only five articles and is considered as the amplification and elucidation of the old pact signed in 1930 by Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos, then Prime Minister of Greece.

Step Forward In Friendship

The main difference between these two pacts is that the former was one of simple amity whereas the present one is one of essential collaboration and is "an effective step taken forward in friendship." General Condylis declared. Curious as it may seem, it is the natural outcome of war. The two adversaries were so weak and exhausted in their endless conflicts, he continued, that they finally were obliged to realize the wisdom of a reconciliation.

It is unfortunate, the War Minister pointed out, that the first article of the pact has led to some international misrepresentation.

While it declares that the two contracting parties have agreed to guarantee mutually the inviolability of their common frontiers, General Condylis says that "this by no means signifies that we have formed a military league or alliance against a third power. It simply means that we have solemnly recognized the natural contact of our territories in the Balkans, which fact has led us to assume mutual obligations to oppose in common all efforts tending to modify our own territorial status

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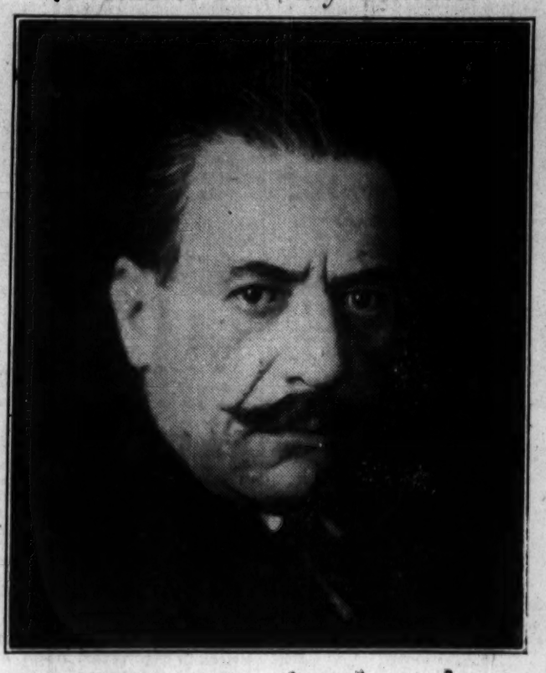
Promotes Friendly Contacts



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Gen. George Condylis of Greece

Translation of Inscription on Photograph Is: "To the Beloved Monitor of Boston"

France Pacifies Morocco Tribes In Two Decades

Self-Government Follows Close After Battles, Lyautey Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Traced in the arid African sands and hewn out of the rocky ravines and impregnable slopes of the High Atlas Mountains, the last lines in the story of the pacification of Morocco are being written by French forces which include the famous Foreign Legion.

The last of the rebellious Berber tribesmen—the final few descendants of the only North African race to preserve their independence uninterruptedly since the beginning of history — were surrounded in their barren stronghold in the hills and forced to surrender recently.

"A country which 20 years ago was reputed to be inaccessible and impenetrable," declares M. Lucien Saint, who until lately was French

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Supreme Court Control of Police Heads Advocated

Boston Commissioner Puts Revolutionary Plan Before Chiefs' Meeting

Removal of all police heads from the vitiating effect of politics and a fitting of the police into the judiciary was the drastic proposal of Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner of Boston, before today's conference of police chiefs called by Mr. Joseph B. Warner, Attorney-General of Massachusetts.

Under the revolutionary plan of the commissioner, police marshals, chiefs and commissioners would hold office during good behavior and removed only by a majority of the justices of the Supreme Judicial Court. Such removal would be initiated by a bill or petition after sufficient cause is shown.

The commissioner, who has maintained a close silence in the winds of attack, continued his recommendation by criticizing the whole system of criminal procedure. The police, he said, have met the rising tide of racketeering by seeking apprehension of all suspicious characters, but are thwarted by too many loop holes.

Under the present court system, he said, the criminal has ten chances of escape for everyone the State has of conviction.

The commissioner declared no amount of local legislation against crime will avail unless there is a national law banning the manufacture of machine guns, sub-machine guns and bombs.

He also urged a change in the automobile law to make the use of an automobile by a party not properly authorized a felony. He further declared the existence of both grand jury and the lower court hearing to be unnecessary.

Formation of a Grand Police Council from all the local police department heads in the State was proposed by Mr. Warner, to facilitate the present accelerated drive against crime. He also advocated the establishment of an advisory commission on police affairs to act as an administrative body in carrying out the plans of the chiefs.

This proposed commission would have the power to bring order out of the different and often conflicting police methods of operation. The commission would be empowered to recommend the adoption of uniform practices and of improved methods in any particular community.

Mr. Warner reviewed recommendations of the former police conference and stressed the need for coördination of the law enforcement agencies in the State. He added that there was at the present no device to achieve such a result and insisted that the mounting wave of crime required immediate action.

The necessity for speedy organization he illustrated by the six unsolved murders on Cape Cod, by recent daylight robberies, by widespread activities of kidnapers and the accelerated activities of slot machine racketeers and pool operators.

He proposed to invest the advisory commission with the following powers:

To call meetings of the Grand Police Council for advice and consultation.

To visit any police station or barracks to secure information as to police conditions.

The commission would further have the power to recommend formulation of methods whereby coördinated and coöperative activities may be conducted simultaneously by police departments of the 316 towns and 35 cities

Arms Decision By Big Powers Gains Support

Adjournment of Geneva Conference Favored in Diplomatic Circles

Opening for Reich

Breathing Space Needed to Prepare Negotiations on Conciliatory Basis

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 19—Is the World Disarmament Conference going to follow the example of the World Economic Conference and adjourn indefinitely? This is the question which is being seriously canvassed in British and other diplomatic circles here.

The suggestion does not mean the cooling off in the desire for disarmament. It is merely the outcome of the growing belief that a gathering of more than 60 nations is too cumbrous a method of reaching an agreement on such a complicated issue.

For this reason there is an increasing body of informed opinion, which holds that more can be done for the cause of disarmament by the major powers putting their heads together and hammering out a workable plan to cover their own needs.

Afterward the requirements of small powers would be taken care of, either in a separate agreement or within the framework of the more important treaty, whichever method would be found more convenient.

Moreover there is reason to think that this new method of approach would make it easier for Germany to resume negotiations.

For these reasons many distinguished statesmen now feel that no useful purpose can be served by the meeting of the general commission of the Disarmament Conference on Oct. 26. Premier Edouard Daladier is in the throes of a stern parliamentary fight over the French budget, and Chancellor Adolf Hitler is not expected to be able to begin to retrace his steps until after the German plebiscite on Nov. 12.

But though there is a strong demand for a short breathing space before trying to resume public discussions, there is no cessation of diplomatic activity behind the scenes. The British in particular are anxious that the forthcoming German plebiscite should not be used as an opportunity to deliver inflammatory speeches which would make resumption of negotiations more difficult afterward.

Sir Eric Phipps' remarks when presenting his credentials to President von Hindenburg yesterday on taking his post as British Ambassador to Berlin are interpreted here in this connection.

"I shall devote my best efforts," Sir

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Sets Up New Record For Overseas Flight

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Charles Ulm

Ulm Clips 12 Hours Off Flight Time Of Kingsford-Smith

England to Australia Is Made in Six Days, 17 Hours, 45 Minutes

DERBY, W. Aust., Oct. 19 (AP)—Mr. Charles T. P. Ulm and three companions arrived here at 4:15 p. m., Greenwich Meridian Time (11:15 a. m., Eastern Standard Time) today, establishing a record for a flight from England.

The fliers beat the record of Wing Commander Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith by 11 hours. The latter's time was seven days, four hours and 44 minutes for the flight by stages.

In a final burst of speed after it had seemed the chances were gone, the quartet completed the journey from England in six days, 17 hours and 45 minutes.

Several notable trips from Britain's shores over the 10,000 to 13,000 miles to Australia have been made since the late Bert Hinkler outdid all previous records early in 1928 by covering the distance in 15 days, 2½ hours, as against 28 days by the Smith brothers and Sir Alan Cobham.

The most generally popular was that of Miss Amy Johnson, the Yorkshire girl, who landed in Australia May 24, 1930. After battling her way against storms all the way from India she covered the shorter route of 10,400 miles from Croydon to Port Darwin, Australia) in a little less than 20 days.

But the big cut in the record was made by Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, Australia flier, who covered a 10,000 miles-course in only nine days 23 hours, that is, more than five days better than Hinkler.

Wiggin Plays His Own Bank's Stock; Salary Quiz Is On

Former Chase National Head and Family in Boom Year Pool

Used a Subsidiary

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—Additional light on the methods of high finance in Wall Street was thrown today by the Senate Banking Committee investigating the affairs of the Chase National Bank, and its erstwhile chairman of the board, Mr. Albert H. Wiggin.

Testimony by Mr. Wiggin continued today and showed that a personal investment account, owned wholly by himself and his immediate family, participated in a pool that bought and sold the shares of his own bank, and ran up considerable profits. The same Wiggin personal trading account was apparently given privileged status in the investment pool and was allowed to cut in on the management profits.

Under a barrage of questions by Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, committee counsel, the inquiry turned to an exploration of how far Mr. Wiggin's judgment as head of the big bank was influenced by his private activity in playing the market with its stocks

Got Around the Law

The evidence so far introduced showed that the Chase Bank, under Mr. Wiggin's presidency, did not deal with its own stocks on the market, but formed the Chase Securities Corporation, which later organized the Metpotan Corporation, as affiliates, and that the latter bought and sold approximately $864,000,000 of the bank's stock in the boom years.

Out of a total of nine separate pools in Chase bank stock formed in the period by the Chase Securities Corporation, the Senate Committee drew forth from Mr. Wiggin information as to the first two, and proceeded to take up the third in which the so-called Shermar Corporation participated, one of Mr. Wiggin's personal investment corporations, named after Sherbourne and Marjorie, his son-in-law and daughter, respectively.

Mr. Wiggin objected to calling these operations "pools," and said he preferred the term, "investment account." The first of these was formed in September, 1927, and lasted till April 18, 1928, including three brokerage houses—Blair & Co., McClure, Jones & Co., Potter & Co., in addition to the Metpotan Corporation.

It dealt in 22,177 shares of the Chase Bank all told, buying them at a low of 575 and continuing operations until the peak of 690 was reached. Mr. Wiggin explained it was constantly "in and out of the market" and made a profit of $50,620.

The second pool, with the same participants, dealt with more shares and made bigger profits. It started April 18, 1928, and lasted to April 9, 1929, dealing all told with 59,522 shares and making a profit of $554,760, divided equally.

Third Pool Operations

The activities of the third pool, however, caused greatest interest today. This was originally formed by the Chase Securities Corporation and the brokerage house of Dominick & Dominick. Mr. Wiggin testified Chase Securities had 40,000 shares of Chase Bank Stock which "it desired to get rid of." The corporation, however, according to his testimony, obligated itself to sell 80,000 shares.

To make up the difference, Mr. Wiggin said, Chase Securities came to him for the balance of 40,000 shares. The extraordinary fact in the arrangement was that Chase Securi-

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Federal Inquiry Into Big Pay Envelopes in Line With New Deal

Banks Supplied Key

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings has submitted an opinion to President Roosevent that there are ways for the Government to cury payments of huge salaries to corporation officers.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—Coupled with the sudden investigation of big salaries paid American business men, just instituted here by the Federal Trade Commission, is one more manifestation of the basic philosophy of Mr. Roosevelt and the New Deal, as it is seen in the capital.

Questionnaires have been sent by the commission to 2000 big corporations listed on the stock exchanges, and today the detailed interrogations being put in the inquiry became available. Meanwhile, it is pointed out that this new move is not an isolated instance, but fits closely into the fundamental doctrines of the Administration, as part of the new philosophy which Mr. Roosevelt brought to Washington last March, along with his "brain trust," the germs of the NRA, the Blue Eagle, and similar measures.

Fundamentally, the Roosevelt doctrine was expressed in the campaign catch-phrase of the "forgotten man." Now, after seven months of actual experience, the program can be seen as taking more concrete form. The program is attacked and defended; like every sharp change in the direction of the ship of state, it has powerful critics, as well as defenders.

History will give the final verdict as to the wisdom of the matter; but for the moment Mr. Roosevelt is strongly aided in formulating his point of view by the popular reaction to four years of hard times.

Ends Old, Begins New Era

Through his recovery program, Mr. Roosevelt starts from the basic assumption that the old era of exploiting a new continent's raw resources has come to an end, and that the next era is one of consolidating the advantages heretofore won, and of bringing unrestricted competition under control.

It is a shift from laissez faire to controlled economy. All things considered it is one of the greatest shifts perhaps that any man ever attempted to bring to a strongly individualistic country. It is certain that Mr. Roosevelt will be only partially successful in so large an objective, but at the same time, he is the instrument of popular revolt against four years' hardship, and all the industrial inequalities and stupidities which caused it, and, as such, is likely to set many activities in operation which may continue for generations.

It is into this general picture that the new examination of big business salaries is correlated. It is the thesis of the New Deal, held almost unanimously by the so-called "brain trust"—and instinctively by Mr. Roosevelt personally—that the man-in-the-street has not been getting his fair share of the national advantages of the great continent; has not been getting complete justice in industrial life; has not been getting his fair share of the national income, and has been subject to the adverse effects of selfish leadership from intrenched interests.

Bound to Be Weak Spots

Some of Mr. Roosevelt's countermeasures against this assumed situation are possibly unwise; there is more than a question whether some of them will prove constitutional. But off-the-record comments of Mr. Roosevelt and his subordinates indicate pretty clearly that this is the bias.

It was not for nothing, for example, that Mr. Lloyd George recently described the Roosevelt Administration as embodying his idea of essential "liberalism" which in American interpretation is not very far from radicalism.

So the new attack on high wages fits into the Roosevelt picture. That the new investigation by the Trade Commission will develop into such an attack, few here in the capital doubt. It is pointed out that Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, railroad coördinator, has already moved for a reduction in rail presidents salaries, and has secured an agreement to limit the maximum paid to any official to $60,000 annually.

It was no mere coincidence that the independent examination by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee now proceeding dwelt especially on the high compensation paid Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, erstwhile head of the Chase National Bank, who drew down opulent and increased salary, bonuses, and independent director's fees at a time when the security affiliate which he fostered was losing tens of millions of investors' money in deflated stocks.

Tavern Plan in Massachusetts Offers Old Saloon 'Service'

The saloon in the garb of a tavern has been officially recommended for Massachusetts.

The long-awaited report of the special commission which is framing a law to control the sale of hard liquor in the Commonwealth recommended today that liquor be sold in taverns, hotels, restaurants and clubs, and that it also be sold in packages at retail.

The committee has been reported divided over the problem of selling liquor in hotels, in taverns or by packages. Apparently the difference has been compromised by arranging for sales through all three main channels.

The tavern, except for the absence of a bar at which men drink standing, is devised solely for the sale of liquor and in practically every respect conforms to the general definition of a saloon.

"This is the wettest liquor control plan human ingenuity could devise," Mrs. Adelaide M. Brown, chairman of the Law Enforcement League of Massachusetts, said today when informed of the committee's decision "It fulfills the prediction always made by the drys that the saloon would return if repeal was effected.

"By making liquor accessible in almost every conceivable way, the commission has placed revenue ahead of temperance.

The provision for the sale of liquor in taverns was interpreted by Representative Roland D. Sawyer of the commission as the greatest windfall that could be handed to the drys. In a dissenting statement, he declared the sale of hard liquor in taverns will bring forth such a dry onslaught that state prohibition is liable to succeed in five years.

"The tavern, as created in this act, is a thing much worse than the saloon"; he continued, "the saloon as we had it 50 years ago was hedged about by 50 years of restricting legislation, but this tavern goes back to the old-time tippling shop and gin mill which cursed New England before restrictive legislation came into effect. Inasmuch as both political parties pledged themselves against the return of the saloon, I shall be greatly surprised if the Legislature passes this bill. I shall file a minority report."

The committee voted 10 to 3 for sale in taverns with two reserving their vote. Two not being present were unrecorded. The statement, issued by former Senator Harry B. Putnam, chairman of the commission, indicated further consideration would be given to the definition of the word "tavern" before its meaning is interpreted to mean a place where food may or may not be served with liquor.

Only in the decision of liquor sales in packages was the committee unanimous. The package liquor would be sold only in stores dealing with nothing but alcoholic beverages, so that no liquor could be obtained in grocery stores, as it now the case with beer. No action was taken relative to the price of liquor.

Coconut Palm in Tropical Clime Styled 'The Consols of the East'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Because the coconut palm supplies the tropical dweller with food, clothing, habitation and domestic utensils as well as being his source of livelihood as a raw material for industry it is often given the pseudonym of "The Consols of the East." A report drawn up by Dr. S. G. Barker for the Empire Marketing Board deals exhaustively with this palm and forecasts a much extended industrial use of its products.

Every part of the coconut palm is available for use. The tree trunk can be used hollowed out for water pipes. The wood for fuel or door or window posts. The leaves for roofing materials, the central rib of the fronds as the bristles of brooms, and the dried leaves furnish fuel.

The flower stalk yields saccharine. The husk of the nut gives fiber. The shell by distillation yields vegetable charcoal, acetic acid and a tarry residue. The shells can also be used as cups or cut up into buttons, etc. Waste products can be used as fuel for drying the copra or working the manufacturing plant. The kernel becomes the copra of commerce. From this the oil is extracted for many purposes, or it is dried for the manufacture of cattle cake and many other uses.

Of the 5,600,000 acres under coconuts in the world, over 50 per cent lie within the British Empire. The foreign trade of the United Kingdom in miscellaneous coconut palm products in the year 1931 was over 29,000 tons, of which 15,647 were exports or reëxports. Coir mats and matting amounted to 6,563,000 square yards.

Dr. Barker says in conclusion how much has to be learned still about the coconut fiber, and that no industry in the world has a greater wealth of raw material untapped. There is no industry, he maintains, where economic production of the manufactured articles could be so accelerated by more careful treatment of raw material.

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Things Present

Archibald has arrived. But don't miss the story of his journey across, on the Editorial page. Near by is another casual appearance of the Casual Day.

The first editorial is a timely comment on the fairness of a system which permits a banker to draw hundreds of thousands of dollars in salaries and bonuses while the bank is losing money.

You who like your orange peel, take notice (on the Home Forum page) that none other than the illustrious Dr. Johnson did too.

A collection of the best cartoons of the week appears on the inside back page.

The third chapter of "Who Was Will o' the Wisp?" will be found on the Young Folks' page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hrmnal Notes, another Letter Puzzle (formerly appearing on Tuesdays, now trading places with Ad-O-Grams), and another Geographical Cross-Word.

Woman 'Hoarder' Turns Over Gold

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19 (AP)—Surrender of $60,000 in gold coin and $25,000 in gold certificates by Mrs. Effie Martin, charged with hoarding in violation of the Presidential order, was announced by Federal authorities here yesterday.

Mrs. Martin, wife of John D. Martin, wealthy Fresno vineyardist, turned over the gold and received Federal Reserve notes in exchange, shortly before she appeared before U. S. Commissioner E. E. Williams.

She was released on $5000 bond and ordered to appear before the United States commissioner in Fresno on Friday.

Three alleged gold hoarders surrendered a total of $18,000 here after warrants were issued for their arrest.

Reichstag Trial Recesses

BERLIN, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Supreme Court conducting the trial of five men on charges of burning the German Reichstag building last February was in recess today.

Pax Balkana in Sight

QUICK transformations are in process in the disturbed Balkan area. Even France and Italy, once leaders of rival Balkan groups, seem heading for a unified Balkan policy.

Proverbial confusion in the Balkans exists today, but a common danger may bring a solution.

Balkan states have been split into two groups—Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria (backed by Italy) seeking revision of treaties, and the Little Entente, including Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Roumania (backed by France) opposing revision.

But these are not the only groupings. There are the Pan-Slav movement, a plan for a general Balkan entente (originally Yugoslavia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Albania) as a political defense move, and a plan for a Danubian confederation (originally Roumania, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary), as an economic rehabilitation move.

Political pressure from Germany has swung the nations strongly toward the entente, with plans to enlarge its scope, however, to include members of the Danube group.

Last February the Little Entente, fearing a strong revisionist move from Italy, Germany and Hungary, had merged its foreign policy in a permanent council, thereby forming a powerful new influence in Europe.

Changes in Germany brought fears of Austria and Hungary losing their independence. As a result, there came a new Balkan policy, seeking rapprochement of all Danubian and Balkan states, on a basis of common political and economic interests.

The Little Entente group approached Italy's protegés, Bulgaria, Hungary and Austria, for a friendly understanding.

Greece and Turkey having signed an accord in September, Turkey's good offices were sought to bring a similar accord between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. Meanwhile, Hungary's Premier (Mr. Gömbös) arranged visits to France and Austria.

Early in October the entente movement had gone so far that former Premier Venizelos of Greece announced they were on the eve of a Balkan Locarno. King Alexander of Yugoslavia broke the thick ice then calling upon the Turkish President, while Foreign Minister Titulescu of Roumania also visited Turkey, and now Prague's Foreign Minister has visited the Austrian Chancellor.

The Pan-Slav movement has been subordinated, likewise the Danubian movement; the nations are moving toward unity on a larger and more significant scale.

Greylock Whitened By First Snowfall

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Oct. 19 (AP)—Mount Greylock, highest mountain peak in Massachusetts, was snow-capped this morning, for the first time this autumn.

An inch of snow fell on the mountain during the night and the white mantle extended nearly halfway down its slopes. The temperature at the summit fell to 26 degrees during the night.

'De Lawd' of 'Green Pastures' To Teach Again at Negro School

Greensboro, N. C., Citizens Pay Tribute to Leader of the Play—Will Teach Dramatics to Youths of His Own Race on Return Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C.—When he has "fulfilled his obligation to the stage," Richard B. Harrison, who plays the leading rôle in "The Green Pastures," will return to the faculty of the Agricultural and Technical College for Negroes at Greensboro and resume his work there, he told the Greensboro Civitan Club, in an address before that body. He, with several other distinguished Negroes, was the guest of the club when "The Green Pastures" made its appearance here.

The now famous Negro actor was given a hearty ovation, which he acknowledged by declaring: "It is needless for me to say that I deeply appreciate this reception. I am the same Harrison, however, that worked here in your midst, and I would prefer you to regard me as such. I have arranged with President Bluford, of the A. & T. College, to retain me with the status of being on leave of absence, and when I have finished my work on the stage I am coming back here to continue teaching dramatics and furthering my work among the members of the Negro race."

Following the actor's address here, he was welcomed back to Greensboro by city officials and other prominent white citizens. City Manager Andrew Joyner Jr., on behalf of those present and the citizens of Greensboro in general, presented him with a volume bound in imported deep brown sealskin, with his name stamped on it in gold. Inside, was printed the following tribute:

"An expression of appreciation to Richard B. Harrison for his outstanding contribution to the cause of education, for his understanding interpretation of Negro life and character on the stage and lecture platform, for his constructive influence in inspiring and preserving harmonious relationships, for his unfailing loyalty to his home city and the dignity which has always characterized his presentations of Greensboro abroad, for his kindly personality and enduring friendship.

"His fellow citizens of Greensboro, North Carolina, extend to him their sincere commendation and high regard on the occasion of his visit to his home city, October 6, 1933, as leading character in 'The Green Pastures.'"

The volume bore the signatures of the Mayor and other city officials, as well as those of the secretaries of numerous civic organizations.

Colombian Liberals Victorious

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—Liberal Party leaders today claimed to have won in 600 of the 800 municipalities which held local elections Oct. 1. Conservative Party headquarters explained the defeat of its candidates by declaring that many Conservative voters had remained away from the polls this year.

Fleeing Before the Storm

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Roosevelt Urged to Disavow McKee; 'Braves' Cheer O'Brien

Washington Told to Stay Out of City's Fight for Real Reform

By Wyona Dashwood

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—The rift in the Democratic Party—national, state and city—produced by the intervention of Roosevelt Administration spokesmen in the New York City mayoral contest through support of the candidacy of Joseph V. McKee, is apparent on all sides here today, and is growing wider.

The President is being urged to disavow the action of his political aides who are taking sides in the campaign and to abandon the Administration policy of "silent support" of the McKee candidacy lent to it by the sponsorship of Postmaster-General James A. Farley, who holds the political reins in the Cabinet. This pressure is coming increasingly from men who rank high in the party, nationally as well as in the Empire State, and who see in the McKee candidacy a blow at the bona fide reform movement advancing under the Fusion banner.

"Reproach to Party"

The demand that Mr. Roosevelt take official cognizance of what is going on was taken up directly by Mr. Bainbridge Colby, ranking Cabinet officer in the last days of the Woodrow Wilson Administration, last night. Mr. Colby, who took the stump for Mr. Roosevelt in the post-convention presidential campaign last year, demanded that the President recall Harry M. Durning, collector of the port, from the post of McKee campaign manager, declaring that Mr Durning's connection with the McKee forces was "a severe reproach to the Democratic party."

"Woodrow Wilson would not tolerate such a thing—as he showed in his letter of warning addressed to the collector of the port of New York by his appointment, forbidding the display of any interest in the outcome of a municipal contest in that day," Mr. Colby said.

These strictures against Mr. Farley's sponsorship of the McKee movement, in which his active agent is Edward J. Flynn, Bronx Democratic leader and federal patronage dispenser in this area, were followed by announcements of support of Fusion by Republicans high in party affairs. Topping the list of these were Ogden Mills, Secretary of the Treasury under President Hoover, and Walter Lippmann, political commentator.

Only Tammany Enemy

Mr. Lippmann, writing editorially in the New York Herald Tribune and syndicated newspapers, said that whatever shortcomings the Fusion movement might have, it was "the only uncompromising enemy of the Tammany system," and had "everything to gain and nothing to lose by striking at the roots of the existing abuses."

Mr. Colby's stand for a policy of strict neutrality by federal office-holders in city politics is a chief feature of campaign discussions here today. He declared that the purposes of Mr. Farley and Mr. Flynn were "clear enough."

"They hope to raise from what they are now sowing a crop of owned and controlled delegates for use at future nominating conventions, both state and national," he charged. "To do, this they seem willing to sacrifice the interests of good government in New York and to rivet upon the dwellers in this city the continuation of bossism and corrupt machine rule.

"The efforts of Flynn and Farley in this campaign, should they succeed, will nullify this victory of good government and drag us down and thrust us back into the appalling conditions which existed in New York before the separation of municipal elections from general elections was achieved."

Wigwam Ignores Lehman and President; Smith Absent From Rally

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—Armed with tomahawk and scalping knife, what is left of the tribe of loyal Tammany braves today have a cordon around the Wigwam and City Hall to defend their strongholds against the advancing lines of Fusion and to tighten their own ranks against further desertions to the Joseph V. McKee "independent" candidacy.

Mobilization for this defensive took place at the Seventeenth Street Wigwam last night, when the traditional Tammany ratification meeting was held. All the customary red flares and cannon crackers, patriotic bunting, bands of musicians and American eagles were there, and the hall was jammed with the faithful braves whose virtue it is to pile up, election after election, the votes necessary to keep Tammany in high place.

However, all was not well at this year's rallying to the colors under the roof to which one speaker referred as "the palladium of liberty" and another as "the great hall that gave birth to the Democratic Party."

Smith Absent

Not even the brave display and the even braver words of the speakers could disguise the fact that Alfred E. Smith was not present on that stage—absent from the ranking occasion in the Tammany calendar for the first time in 15 years. The report was that Mr. Smith was indisposed, but his name was not mentioned during the evening.

Significant, too, it was that, while the speakers voiced words of devotion to the national Democratic banner, they omitted mention of President Roosevelt and of Governor Lehman. Indeed, there was no evidence of remembrance of either the President or the Governor. The only portraits displayed were a huge poster of Mayor John Patrick O'Brien, flanked by smaller ones of the other organization candidates.

All this was large with portent. Tammany is not wont to glory in such solitude. Often, it seemed indeed, that Tammany Chief John F. Curry, sitting on the speakers' rostrum, was discomfortably conscious of the solitary splendor in which Tammany lives, moves and has its being this complex year.

Prial Attacks Bosses

Unprecedented events that are harassing the organization came crowding into the hall in a spectacle new to this city's political stage when Frank J. Prial, who in the primaries got the organization nomination for comptroller after it had been denied him by the Wigwam leaders, stood up in the presence of those leaders and denounced their "political arrogance" and described himself as "the only candidate for any office on any ticket in the present campaign who was selected by the people."

His words filled the hall with a dead silence, and when he went afterwards to sit beside Mr. Curry, the chief's face failed to soften at this proximity.

"The result of primary day was not only a rebuke to leaders for their political arrogance," Mr. Prial declared, "it was a mandate to me that I be independent of obligations to the leaders of the Democratic Party.

"The party would be in better condition today if somebody years ago had challenged the methods of leaders. Had that been done, leaders this year would not have been so overbearing. The law should be amended to forbid party leaders and party workers from circulating the false information that anyone with enough courage to defy the boss by running in the primary is an irregular and a traitor to the party.

"My only responsibility is to the citizens of this city."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Lettuce Strike Ends In California Fields

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19 (AP)—The strike of 2300 lettuce packers and trimmers has apparently ended as workers reported at packing plants, but the walkout of cotton pickers, sardine fishermen and garment workers in other labor disputes in California remained unsettled. A threatened strike of apple pickers at Watsonville also complicated the situation.

The lettuce workers agreed to re-

States in West Get More Cash Because Of Federal Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—In answer to complaints that western states are receiving allocations from the public works program out of proportion to their population, comes an analysis of the situation by Mr. Marshall N. Dana, regional adviser of the public works administration.

The 11 western or "public land" states must rely upon a greater degree of federal aid—not in the sense of a subsidy, but coöperation—than other states in the Union because approximately 52 per cent of the total area of the 11 western states is owned by the United States Government, Mr. Dana said. The Government appears as principal land owner with corresponding responsibilities in the development and uses of federal property, he stated.

"This responsibility," Mr. Dana said, "extends to the watering of arid lands, administration of range lands and drainage of swamp lands useful in agriculture, administration of national forests, national parks, preparation of stream channels for such uses as navigation, power and flood control, and other activities, which, while they are a direct concern to the population within the western states, are also of concern to the people of the entire nation."

A complaint that western states are negligent in obtaining available funds from the public works administration also has been met by Mr. Dana with the statement that a pioneer experience always takes a little time in getting under way.

Library for Every School In Great Britain Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARROGATE, Eng.—Establishment of a library in every British school is being urged on the Board of Education as a result of a resolution passed at the recent annual conference of the Library Association here.

"Our students come from all parts of England and Wales," Miss H. Smith, librarian at Leeds City Training College, told the conference, "and I find on inquiry that few of them have enjoyed the use of a library in school before they began their secondary education."

Revolts Suppressed By Siamese Federals

BANGKOK, Siam, Oct. 18 (AP)—Reports both from the north and the south centers of the insurrection which broke out last week indicated today that the Government forces have triumphed over the rebels.

In the north, the rebels who attacked Bangkok have fled, while in the south the revolt at Petchaburi has been suppressed.

The rebel leader and a number of others were arrested, including high army and civilian officers.

The anxiety of the foreign communities was relieved as business returned to normal and rail services were resumed.

The Siamese rebellious movement began last week with the mutiny of two up-country regiments and the seizure of the Donmuang Airdrome, the headquarters of the Royal Aeronautical Service.

Wets in Montana Backing Plan For Return of Saloon

Protest State Liquor Stores as Unfair to Business Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 19—While spokesmen for the large wet organizations in the United States are endeavoring to convince the nation that the saloon must not return with the advent of prohibition repeal, another side of the picture is unfolding in this state—a picture that gives serious-minded temperance advocates pause for reflection.

Emboldened by the repeal sentiment sweeping the country and by apparent inactivity upon the part of the dry element in Montana, ardent wets under the leadership of the so-called Montana Civil Liberties Association, of Butte, actually are sponsoring petitions for the return of the saloon.

They argue that it is unfair for the State to engage in competition with tax-paying private enterprises, that far more revenue will accrue to the state and the various political subdivisions if the sale of liquor and beer should be placed in the hands of "reputable business men," and that the plan of handling liquor by private enterprise will eliminate the menace to the American home which they claim would be set up under the State Control Act.

These petitions will be rushed to Helena to be presented to Gov. F. H. Cooney in the hopes of having the subject included in the anticipated early call for a special session of the Legislature.

It is known that Governor Cooney expects to ask for an amendment of the Liquor Control Act to cure some defects in the law, and if he does so this action might throw the whole measure open for amendment.

Under a measure enacted by the Legislature of 1933, beer of the 3.2 variety is now being manufactured and sold throughout the State in retail establishments, hotels, restaurants, and social clubs. As a companion measure, the Legislature enacted a liquor control act, giving the State a monopoly, the same to become effective if and when the manufacture of malted, fermented, distilled and vinous liquors shall become lawful.

This act, which was patterned largely after the liquor control act of Alberta, Can., provides that the state board of examiners, composed of the Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney-General, shall, ex officio, constitute the Montana Liquor Control Board, and shall have general control and supervision of all state liquor stores.

The board is authorized to maintain a state liquor store in each of the 56 county seats, with each store under the direct charge of a state-appointed vendor, stores to be open from noon until 9 p. m. of each day, Sundays, legal holidays and election days excepted.

Oriental Mats and British Tea-Tables Side by Side in China's 4-Nation House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A new style of "International House," where Chinese, Japanese, Indian and European families live together in one harmonious group, has been arranged in the new police station built by the International Settlement of Shanghai in the Yangtzepoo district, industrial center.

Living accommodations for policemen and their families are provided in the station, and four national styles of living are followed. There is a Japanese courtyard, where walls slide aside to reveal floors covered with soft mats upon which no heavy shoe is permitted. Adjoining it is the Chinese courtyard where 212 Chinese policemen and their families live the life to which they are accustomed.

Sikh constables and sergeants have a courtyard of their own, where they live as they would in India. The various European officers with their families occupy modern apartments more in the American than the English style, although most of the officers are English.

Although the bulk of the International Settlement police is Chinese, and there are many Japanese policemen, even during the height of the Sino-Japanese conflict, the Chinese and Japanese members of the force worked together harmoniously.

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• • • • •

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Japan Follows Ups and Downs Of NRA Operations

Recovery Progress in the United States Quickly Reflected in Island Empire

TOKYO, Oct. 19 (AP)—Japan watches closely the working of the NRA in the United States, for America is Nippon's best customer.

Anything interpreted here as a halt in the Recovery Act produces a corresponding check in Japanese revival, and in the last two months the Tokyo and Osaka stock exchanges have closely matched any indecision of the New York market.

Nipponese foreign trade has flourished, relatively speaking, in recent months with a 39 per cent increase in value.

But a setback recently occurred in the raw-silk industry as a result of a 27 per cent decline in American mills' consumption in September compared to August figures.

Another reverse is threatened by rising tariff barriers, especially those of the British Empire, which are designed to offset Japan's alleged advantage through depreciated currency, and low wages.

Because of this, Japanese delegations in Simla and London, are seeking agreements to avert a trade war between the two island empires.

Indications are that something resembling normal Chinese-Japanese trade relations is returning after boycotts which reduced Japanese exports to China close to the vanishing point in the two-year period of the Manchurian conflict.

The return of the Chinese Minister, Chiang Tso-pin, to Tokyo last week after a long absence and the establishment of a reputedly pro-Japanese Huangfu Administration in North China were hailed in Tokyo as auguring more prosperous Sino-Japanese relations.

Roosevelt Receives Official of Mexico

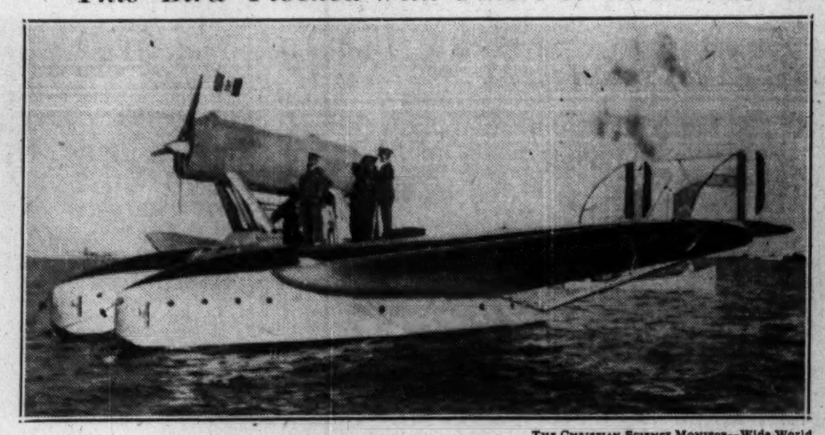
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 — Señor Dr. Jose Manuel Puig Casauranc, Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, was tendered a luncheon here yesterday by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. Earlier in the day he was received at the White House by President Roosevelt.

While nothing definite was given out at the Department of State as to the purpose of Señor Puig's visit, it is understood in Latin-American circles that the Mexican Minister will discuss various topics listed in the agenda of the Pan-American Conference scheduled at Montevideo, Uruguay, in December.

One particular subject of importance to Mexico is the idea of an international court of justice. Señor Puig will leave Washington tonight for Montevideo, stopping en route at several Latin-American capitals.

This 'Bird' Flocked With Others of Its Feather



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

General Balbo Views One of His Famous Fleet

Balbo's Great Flight to Chicago Culminated Days of Preparation

★ ★ ★

Finest Engines With Best Mechanics Used And Italy Was Combed for Cream of Fliers

★ ★ ★

By Charles S. Russell

Installation Engineer of Navigational Instruments in the 24 Ships of the Balbo Armada.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While much has been written concerning Gen. Italo Balbo, his excellent pilots, and the aircraft used on the notable flight to America, few of us realize what a tremendous task it was to prepare for such a feat.

A number of years ago General Balbo, his assistants and engineers went to the Savoia Marchetti Plant with definite ideas which were to be incorporated in a number of new airplanes, to be used on a flight circling the Mediterranean. The success of this flight led to a greater objective—South America. As in the previous case, modifications and changes went into new airplanes before the flight was undertaken.

Not long after this General Balbo conceived a new and more startling idea which he lost no time in presenting to Premier Mussolini. With the answer in the affirmative, General Balbo and his officers planned the memorable flight with which the world was so impressed in July of this year.

To fly eight squadrons in close formation across Europe and the Atlantic was the new objective, and the best aircraft and men would be needed. Again engineers set to work on airplane designs. Every single detail must be gone over to include numerous improvements and to give greater strength to the planes. It was decided to build one airplane and fly it to its end.

The plane was built and equipped with practically every recognized device that could be used in flying. It was put into the air and kept there during every possible daylight hour. At the engine overhaul period of 300 hours the entire plane was dismantled and checked for strain and wear. Where changes were called for, they were made, and back into the air went the plane.

Best Must Be Better

Meanwhile, the Italian Air Corps had been combed for flying officers. The very best were selected, but General Balbo decided that they must be better. It was with this idea in mind that the aviation school at Orbetello was organized. Located just north of Rome it stands as one of the greatest and best equipped of its kind in the world. The buildings are permanent and beautiful in design and surrounded by gardens extending down to the Mediterranean. General Pellegrini, to be second in command in the flight to America, was selected as the commanding officer of this great school.

Here the officers who were chosen for the flight reported. They spent their time in classes or in keeping the test plane in the air. At the end of a year the plane had been proven on all points and was allowed the rest that was surely due it. It may be of interest to know that after the accident at Amsterdam this ship was pressed into service and made the trip to America and back.

Since all agreed that the best in design and materials had been achieved, construction of 24 seaplanes was started at the Savoia Marchetti factory. In the construction of the test ship, little thought had been given to finish and refinement. All this remained to be done on the new planes. Weight must now be considered; bulky units had to be redesigned. Soon the assembly line hummed with activity.

At the Isotta Fraschini plant in Milan 48 18-cylinder 900 horsepower water-cooled engines were in the many stages of production. The finest machinery, expertly manned, was busy milling, grinding and turning to perfection the many parts for these fine engines.

Work on Other Units

In other Italian cities men were working just as steadily on radio equipment, gas tanks, instruments, and the hundred and one things that went to make these planes complete. Everything from raw materials to finished units was being delivered on a rigid schedule.

At Sesto Calende the first three seaplanes were carted from the Savoia Marchetti factory on special wheels to the big hangars on Lake Maggiore a little under a mile away. It was here that the engines were installed, as well as the radio and all instruments. Here also five engineers, all pilots, put these ships through their tests. Each was assigned to some particular unit. All major changes were made here; minor details and modifications were to be made later at Orbetello. After the final tests the planes were flown in groups of three to the school at Orbetello and assigned to the pilots whose names had been painted on the underside of the wings.

Only those who have spent hours practicing instrument or blind flying will understand how much flying intelligence and hard work were required before it was possible to fly a squadron of 24 planes as a single unit. During the time the ships were under construction the pilots and crews were busy at the school mastering this difficult task. The method employed is based on the use of the following instruments: Sperry horizon and directional gyro, magnetic compass, altimeter, airspeed indicator, radio, tachometer, rate of climb, second clock and ball bank. In these ships two sets of instruments, with the exception of the radio, which was retained as a single unit, were installed, one directly in front of each pilot.

After the planes were delivered at Orbetello a number of small changes had to be made. The most important was the shock-proofing of the instrument panel. While the engines were exceedingly smooth for the power developed, the amplitude of vibration on the instrument panel was greater than three thousandths of an inch. A heating system had to be developed to hold the temperature of the water in the engines above freezing should they be stopped at night.

Accessories were arriving and being installed daily. These included sextants in special cases, map racks and maps, anchors and cables, tools and kits, spare parts cases, and emergency food. All were stored in definite locations.

Every Man Busy

During these days every man from General Balbo and General Pellegrini down was busy. Weather observers were in the North Atlantic giving hourly weather reports at stopping points along the route. Men were making detailed arrangements for fuel, hotel accommodations, etc. In Rome, information concerning the flight was being prepared for release to the press.

Finally, as each ship was fitted out and called complete, it received its last inspection and test flight. A flight check entailed running a cradle or car placed on a rail which carried the plane out to the water's edge where a great electric crane lifted it free of the car and placed it carefully in the water. After the flight it was taken from the water, again placed on the car, and rolled back into the great hangar.

When the last ship had been in the air for its last trial flight, they were all rolled out of the hangar and massed on the great concrete apron between the hangar and the water. It was only then that the press and news reel photographers were invited to Orbetello. A few days later one ship after the other was filled with fuel, water and oil, and swung to the water to be taxied to its buoy.

Early one morning the following week we climbed the centuries-old fort above the Bay where the majestic armada swinging at anchor presented a magnificent sight. To the east on the mainland stood the great mountains still partially clothed in a veil of purple. To the west peaks that arise from the Mediterranean form islands of every size and shape. At 5:45 under the rays of the rising sun the 24 ships lifted their wings as one to start on their memorable flight to America. From this point in silence we wished General Balbo, his men and ships, "bon voyage."

Johnson Demands Immediate Peace At Illinois Mines

Move to Protect Capital From Inter-Union Fight Lauded at Capital

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—Energetic action by the NRA to end a reign of bloodshed and terrorism in Illinois mine fields was forecast here today as recommendations to provide the basis for a peaceful settlement were submitted to Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator.

In line with the administration's policy to treat labor just as roughly as anyone else when its selfish interests stand in the path of national recovery, the recommendations ignore the conflicting claims of rival miners' organizations engaged in actual armed warfare and call for an immediate cessation of hostilities.

Any groups refusing to lay down their arms and submit their cases peaceably to impartial tribunals are barred from any benefits under agreements to be worked out or any aid from the Government. Governor Horner of Illinois is said here to have agreed to assume the responsibility for restoring order. The NRA will place the mediatory services of its national labor board at the disposal of the rival groups.

Absolute Impartiality

The recommendations were prepared for General Johnson by Mr. Donald Richberg, general counsel of the NRA, after a tour of the affected area and a study of the issues involved. They provide the first concrete evidence that the NRA is seeking to preserve absolute impartiality between capital and labor and has no sympathy with a labor group which seeks to strangle normal industrial activity after all legal requirements of the NRA codes have been met by employers.

Trouble in the Illinois mine fields—bloodiest of all strike problems which have developed out of the NRA—result from the efforts of two rival miners' unions, the United Mine Workers of America, and the Progressive Mine Workers, to secure a monopoly in the field. Mr. Richberg declined to pass on the merits of either case, but pointed out that every mine in the field has a contract with one or the other of the organizations and suggested the proper basis for negotiations would be a peaceful return to work in all mines of those entitled to work there under existing contracts.

Mine Owners Did Part

There is no complaint against mine owners, who have met the requirements of the codes in full and recognized the rights of their employees to bargain collectively.

Mr. Richberg's recommendations for a settlement follow:

1. All the law-abiding organizations of the miners of Illinois shall immediately agree that all mines will be permitted to operate peacef lly under their existing contracts with their present employees, without any organized intereference with operations, or intimidation of employees by those not now employed in said mines.

2. Each mine operator shall be free to employ additional miners who are willing to work under the terms of existing contracts; and shall agree to give preference in reemployment to the applications of local miners who were formerly employed in his mine.

3. All peaceful means of self-organization of the miners and discussion of the merits of rival organizations shall be available but all use of force or coercion shall be prohibited and any person or organization resorting to such methods shall not be entitled to receive the benefits of this agreement or the aid of the government.

If any dispute over right of representation or any other matter cannot be adjusted through the means provided in contracts between employers and employees, or through the means provided in the bituminous coal code, any operator or miners' organization may submit it to the National Labor Board at Washington, for impartial adjudication and determination of the rights of the parties, in accordance with the requirements of the law and justice.

"If the details of such an agreement as that proposed cannot be agreed upon in a confeernce of all concerned, which it is suggested should be called by Governor Horner, then the parties should submit the terms of such an agreement to the determination of the National Labor Board," Mr. Richberg said.

"This controversy cannot be decided by force; and the sooner an agreement is reached, the sooner will thousands of coal miners in the State of Illinois be returned to work at the hours and wages which are now insured by law," he declared.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines Net

TORONTO, Oct. 19—McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd., reports for six months ended Sept. 30, 1933, net profit of $1,735,289 after taxes, depreciation, etc., compared with $1,127,790 in the first six months of previous fiscal year.

Machine Gun Sales Stopped

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 19

THE Federal Government today took over control of the sale of machine guns in its war on racketeering, through the NRA code for small arms.

Senator Royal Copeland (D.) of New York, chairman of the Senate Racketeering Committee, announced the decision after conferences with President Roosevelt and Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General.

Under the modified code, machine guns and submachine guns can be sold to federal, state and government subdivisions, and only to banks and private business corporations through the approval of the Attorney-General and the Secretary of War.

"The machine gun is the weapon of the underworld," said Senator Copeland, "and we have got to control it."

Reynolds Finds Russia 'Amazingly Progressive'

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D.) of North Carolina returned Oct. 13 in the liner President Roosevelt from a trip to Russia. He said he was amazed at the indications of progress in the Soviet Republic, adding that at no port in Europe is there the activity he witnessed along the water front of Leningrad.

Asked whether he would advocate recognition of the Soviet Republic, Senator Reynolds replied:

"That is entirely within the province of the President. If he asks me about conditions I will tell him the truth, just as I am telling you, and he can draw his own conclusions."

Oklahoma City Mayor To Ask Vote Recount

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 19 (AP)—Unofficial returns from Tuesday's special election, fought largely over the issue of the City Council's extension of oil well drilling to residential areas, show that Mayor C. J. Blinn was recalled by the narrow margin of 124 votes. Tom McGee was elected.

The three councilmen whose recall was sought—Grover Pendleton, J. E. Taylor and A. H. Jacoby—retained their seats by respective pluralities of 155, 305 and 692 votes. Mr. Blinn made no definite statement, but predictions that he would seek a recount were made at his campaign headquarters.

Hawaiians Await Democratic Move On Islands Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—What are President Roosevelt's plans for the administration of Hawaii? Will he press his plan to change the Organic Act so that a resident of the mainland may be sent here as governor, and if he does will Hawaii's views be given adequate consideration?

For months these have been the principal questions in the minds of people here. Meanwhile a Republican Administration continues in office, and Washington gives no indication of the outcome.

Gov. Lawrence M. Judd completed his four years on July 1. He and his appointees continue in office awaiting action in Washington. And the local Democratic organization, which sent the first Democratic delegate to Congress, continues to stall off applicants for every position from department heads to janitors.

In June the President was quoted as saying he would not appoint a governor until he had sent an investigator here. But no investigator has been announced, and every congressman, public or semi-public official visiting the islands recently has denied any connection with investigations. Officially, Hawaii's viewpoint is set forth in the brief of the Hawaii legislative commission. It is a vigorous defense of home rule.

Streets of Paris' at Fair Protested in France

PARIS, Oct. 19 (AP)—The "Streets of Paris" exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair—which was criticized in the French press as misrepresenting France — officially was brought to the Government's attention today by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Rev. Edouard Souler, a Protestant pastor and acting chairman during M. Edouard Herriot's illness, was instructed to confer with government officials on "the serious harm thus caused our country." The committee expressed "indignant regret" that the organizers of the exposition had not submitted for approval of French representatives, "this supposed image of our country, its tastes and public spirit."

Judge Nisley's by quality — Not by price

Have you, like her, been paying $10 and $15 for shoes?

5675 RIDGE AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

August 18, 1933

Advertising Manager
Nisley Company
217 South State Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

Your interesting advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor arrested my attention long before I patronized your store. I thought that nothing but an expensive shoe would be comfortable, but after reading the letters which satisfied Monitor customers wrote you, I decided to buy a pair of Nisleys. I can truthfully say that they are as stylish and comfortable as any ten or fifteen dollar shoe I have worn.

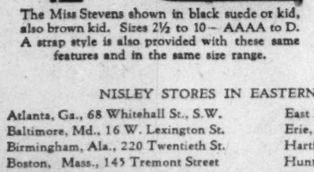
I might add that some of my friends who claim to wear unusual sizes have been well fitted at the Nisley Shoe Store.

Yours very truly,
Gladys Slater

Lady Stanley and her family coat-of-arms.

Lady Stanley is wearing one of our suede strap sandals. If you are a member of the Stanley family, just step into our store and ask for a leaflet giving a short history and coat-of-arms (in colors) of this family. It is free for the asking.

Combining comfort with smart style. The improved Nisley Arch Comfort with Metatarsal Pads!



The Miss Stevens shown in black suede or kid, also brown kid. Sizes 2½ to 10 — AAAA to D. A strap style is also provided with these same features and in the same size range.

Nisley $5
Beautiful Shoes
in the exact size you require

NISLEY STORES IN EASTERN STATES (Headquarters, 110 W. Long St., Columbus, Ohio)

Atlanta, Ga., 68 Whitehall St., S.W.
Baltimore, Md., 16 W. Lexington St.
Birmingham, Ala., 220 Twentieth St.
Boston, Mass., 145 Tremont Street
Buffalo, N. Y., 564 Main St.
Charleston, W. Va., 918 Quarrier St.
Charlotte, N. C., 211 N. Tryon Street
East Liberty, Pa., 6016 Penn Avenue
Erie, Pa., 1010 State Street
Hartford, Conn., 89 Pratt Street
Huntington, W. Va., 945 Fourth Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1016 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1622 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 533 Liberty Avenue
Providence, R. I., 286 Westminster St.
Richmond, Va., 421 E. Broad Street
Rochester, N. Y., 17 Clinton Ave., S.
Scranton, Pa., 124 N. Washington Ave.
Syracuse, N. Y., 432 S. Salina Street
Utica, N. Y., 210 Genesee Street
Washington, D. C., 1339 F St., N.W.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 83 S. Main Street

For Business and Pleasure

Ambitious business men are making frequent trips to New York. The Taft, a great, modern hotel, is close to all business...and after-business diversions. 2,000 rooms with bath, from $2.50.

Tune in on George Hall and his Orchestra, Columbia Network.

ALFRED LEWIS, Mgr.

HOTEL TAFT NEW YORK

Seventh Avenue at 50th Street

5 Points of Satisfaction have put

Pontiac First

in sales of all cars in its price range!

(First 8 months of 1933)

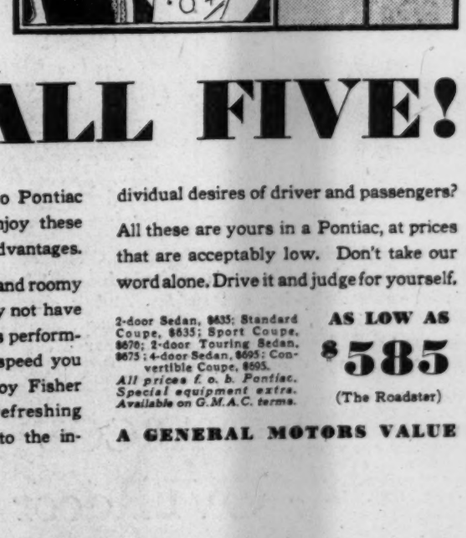
1
ITS STRAIGHT EIGHT ENGINE develops 77 horsepower—and 78 smooth, effortless, actual miles per hour. At normal "cruising" speeds there is always vast power in reserve.

2
ITS FISHER BODY AND CONTROLLED NO DRAFT VENTILATION assure occupants superior safety and comfort—plus fresh air circulation to the extent each desires, unaffected by rain or snow.

3
ITS UP-TO-THE-MINUTE STYLE is thrillingly smart—gives you the satisfaction of knowing that your car will be modern and handsome in appearance for many years to come.

4
ITS AMPLE SIZE AND WEIGHT mean greater safety, steadier roadability. The 4-door Sedan weighs 3265 pounds at the curb. The 115-inch wheelbase means plenty of room, easier riding, smoother performance.

5
ITS PROVED FUEL ECONOMY provides eight-cylinder performance at low operating cost. The Economy Straight Eight delivers 15 miles and more to the gallon, say Pontiac owners.



● Comparative sales chart of cars in Pontiac's price range, based on total new car registrations in the U. S. for first 8 months of 1933, as compiled by R. L. Polk & Co.

GET ALL FIVE!

Join in the swing to Pontiac and you, too, can enjoy these modern motoring advantages. Why not have a car that is big and roomy—gracefully streamlined? Why not have the power for smooth, effortless performance—hour after hour—at any speed you want to drive? Why not enjoy Fisher Body comfort and safety—refreshing Fisher Ventilation controlled to the individual desires of driver and passengers?

All these are yours in a Pontiac, at prices that are acceptably low. Don't take our word alone. Drive it and judge for yourself.

2-door Sedan, $635; Standard Coupe, $635; Sport Coupe, $670; 2-door Touring Sedan, $675; 4-door Sedan, $695; Convertible Coupe, $695. All prices f. o. b. Pontiac. Special equipment extra. Available on G.M.A.C. terms.

AS LOW AS $585 (The Roadster)

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

Pontiac Dealers Everywhere—See the One Nearest You

Plan to Refurbish South End Homes Studied by Board

Federal Funds Requested to Fix Up Mansions for Low Rental

Proposed reconditioning of old mansions in the South Eend is being acclaimed by the Massachusetts State Board of Housing as a likely stimulus for a general rehabilitation plan for Boston.

Mr. Charles Norton, secretary of the board, believes this proposed $4,000,000 project, whereby the Federal Government would lend 85 per cent of the capital, may start the ball rolling and translate the excited buzzing over slum clearance and rehousing into action when it is seen what one project means for Boston, scenically, economically and socially.

However, obstacles loom, in the opinion of Mr. Edward T. Hartman, chairman of the state division of city and town planning. There is, he said, the tremendous task of enlisting the coöperation of all the home owners in the contemplated area, with the necessity of treating with each owner separately. Because of the complexity of the project, Mr. Hartman questions whether the interest of the Federal Government could be enlisted.

Low Rents Needed

According to the terms of the federal public works plan, federal money will be loaned only for housing which provides low-scale rents. It is proposed in this scheme to partition the spacious old houses in the South End into smaller rents for $35 or $40 a month. There is definite disagreement among the more socially inclined whether such rents would be of any value to the people most in need of rehousing.

Mr. Hartman is of the opinion that much can be done in Boston by reconditioning the South, West and North Ends. Prune out the old shacks, open up the congested lots to the sunlight and make the dwellings more sanitary, he urged.

Mr. Hartman asserted, however, that no successful plan of rehousing could be carried out until rent and land values are deflated. And to achieve that Boston must have an administration of more socially inclined men than have been in office for the last 12 years, he averred.

Miss Elisabeth Herlihy, secretary of the Boston Planning Bureau, declared there was a real need for the building of additional houses. Asserting that there is a shortage of 500,000 houses in the United States, obscured by the doubling up of the poor, she said there would be a real need for new building when better times returned. For this reason, she urged that reconditioning be paralleled by additonal housing.

Projects Surveyed

While the South Boston project is the first to be presented formally to the state board, it is known that there are others contemplated for the North and West Ends. There have been for a year architects at work in these sections making land and occupancy surveys, and when capital can be enlisted there is available all the information necessary relative to each locality.

The board will vote on the South End project Monday. As outlined it would provide homes for 4300 persons. The group initiating the project is being incorporated as the Columbia Gardens, Inc. Twenty-five acres of land is covered by the 24 buildings to be purchased, and the area is bounded on the west by the Old Colony Boulevard, on the east by Dorchester Bay. It is next to the American Radiator Plant and Columbus Park.

Boston-Florida Trains To Make Record Time

Record-speed train service between Boston and Miami, Fla., will be started Jan. 2, when the "Florida Special" of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad begins its forty-seventh consecutive season. The 1614 miles will be traveled in 33½ hours, the fastest service ever maintained between these two points, according to company officials. This through Pullman train will leave Boston at 9 a. m. and arrive in Miami at 6:30 p. m. next evening.

The all-year train, "Havana Special," will leave Boston at 4:30 p. m., beginning Dec. 13 for Miami, St. Petersburg and Sarasota. A fleet of six trains, including the "Miamian" and "Gulf Coast Limited," in service Dec. 14, will leave from New York daily. Reduced winter tourist fares are being offered.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Ralph B. Scholfield, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Reading, in Armory Hall, Stoneham. 8.

Theaters

"ALICE IN WONDERLAND" (Colonial). Josephine Hutchinson as Alice in Eva Le Gallienne's production. 8:15.

"BROTHERS" (Wilbur). Melodrama dealing with effects of luxury and poverty upon twins separated in infancy. Walter Gilbert in dual role. 8:30.

"THE LATE CHRISTOPHER BEAN" (Plymouth). Pauline Lord in story based on effect of sudden wealth, resulting from great value of a bequest of paintings at first believed to be valueless, upon a New England country doctor. 8:30.

Music

OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH —Pianist, famed also as conductor, in recital in Jordan Hall. Schumann and Chopin numbers compose program. 8:15.

Movies

BOSTON—"Charlie Chan's Greatest Case." Warner Oland as the Chinese detective from Honolulu, solves another mystery in his smooth oriental manner. 10 a. m., 12:34, 3:08, 5:42, 8:16, 10:50.

KEITH'S—"The Power and the Glory." Colleen Moore inspires Spencer Tracy to rise from track walking to the presidency of a railroad. "The Three Little Pigs" are here too. 10 a. m., 12:34, 3:08, 5:42, 8:16, 10:50.

METROPOLITAN—"The Way to Love." With Maurice Chevalier. Stoopnagle and Budd on stage. Sevitzky's orchestra. 11 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30.

ORPHEUM—"Stage Mother." Alice Brady in lead. Charley Chase comedy. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:55, 6:40, 9:45.

Other Events

BOSTON CITY CLUB—"Why I Should Be Elected Mayor of Boston" —12 - minute speeches by candidates. 7:45. Preceded at 7:15 by organ music played by Edith Lang.

LOWELL INSTITUTE — Lecture by Arnold J. Toynbee in "Births and Growths of Civilizations" series. Subject—"The Arrested Civilizations." 8.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—"Hell Gate to Golden Gate"—lecture by Henry Warren Poor, A. M. 8.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—"The Ascent of Minya Konka." Illustrated lecture in Twentieth Century Club. 7:30.

SALON OF ALLIED ARTS—Talk by Helen Willard Coward on "Personal Approach to Creative Art." Music. Exhibition of paintings. At 389 Commonwealth Avenue. 8:15.

LYNN HISTORICAL SOCIETY — "The Story of Egg Rock." Talk by Charles A. Lawrence. At 125 Green Street, Lynn. 8.

SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE—Boston Garden. 1 p. m. to 1 a. m.

TOMORROW

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — Symphony Hall. Stravinsky's "Le Sacre du Printemps." Ravel's "Le Tombeau de Couperin." Sibelius' Second Symphony in D major. 2:30.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM — Free Guidance by Mrs. Sayward — "Enjoyment of Color." 11.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM — Lecture — "Interdependence." 2:30.

FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS—Conference of Fourth and Sixth Districts Address by Mrs. Frank P. Bennett, president of State Federation. Y. W. C. A. at 10 a. m.

LOWELL INSTITUTE — Lecture by Sir Frederick Whyte in "Relations of East and West" series. Subject, "The Choice Between Our Way and Theirs in Japan: Japan Since 1868." 5.

Club Planning Small Adult Night Classes

Enrollments are being accepted by the Twentieth Century Club of Boston in the adult classes which it is forming and which will commence the week of Oct. 30.

The fee for each class is $4, and each course consists of a lesson one night a week for 12 weeks. The subjects, to be taught by well-known instructors such as Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, professor of geology at Harvard University, Dr. George M. Sneath of Boston University, and Prof. Harry A. Overstreet of the College of the City of New York, include modern scientific knowledge, modern art and poetry, English, Italian, French and a number of other subjects equally useful.

In order to insure fairly individual teaching the classes are to be limited in number, some of them to 15, none to exceed 25. They are open to anybody who applies, provided the quota has not been reached, and a limited number of scholarships will be available for those who cannot pay the fee. Scholarship appointments are to be made with the adult education, executive, Miss Dorothy Hewitt, director of adult education for the Boston Young Women's Christian Association.

Single admission to classes, without reserve places, may be obtained for 60 cents apiece.

At a meeting of the club within the near future Dr. Mather will explain the new plan. Complimentary tickets may be obtained for that occasion, upon application.

Canadian National Railways

MONTREAL, Oct. 19—Gross traffic revenues of all-inclusive Canadian National Railways during the week ended Oct. 14 totaled $3,107,950, compared with $3,381,187 in the corresponding 1932 period, a decrease of $273,237.

Brockton Plants Back to Normal As Business Picks Up

Shoe Workers Look Forward to First Week's Pay in Some Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass, Oct. 19—With the Blue Eagle banner streaming high above their ranks, Brockton's shoe workers looked forward today to drawing their first full week's pay since returning to work a week ago.

After a strike which lasted six weeks and ended with the decision of the NRA officials "that workers shall have the right to bargain individually or collectively to decide who or what organization shall represent them," merchants and business men met at the Chamber of Commerce today to prepare a drive until Christmas to encourage patronage of local stores.

A vote was taken in nearly every factory last week to determine which of the two labor unions the workers wished factory officials to recognize. In every case the Brotherhood of Boot & Shoe and Allied Craftsmen won over the Boot & Shoe Workers Union. A vote was cast today at the George E. Keith plant.

Only the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company refused to recognize the Brotherhood and for the past two days has been operating under union and outside help. It is characterized as the last stand of the American Federation of Labor and the Boot and Shoe Workers Union in Brockton, and Mr. John Murphy, president of the Brotherhood, expects any minute that business conditions will force the Douglas Shoe Company over to the workers' side. "No shoes are being produced," he says, "because all 'key workers,' expert craftsmen, will return to work there only when the Brotherhood is recognized.

Under a decision handed down yesterday in equity session of the Superior Court in Boston, two strike picketers will be allowed at each gate of the Douglas Company. Local police state that they will be on the job today to enforce this ruling and prevent any further intimidation of workers such as occurred last night, when a car containing strike breakers was run into a ditch in Randolph.

Meanwhile, the crowds that choked Brockton's main street for six weeks anxiously waiting word from Washington to send them back to work have practically dispersed.

"Brockton has suffered immeasurably," says the Chamber of Commerce, "but all except the Douglas Company are operating normally and business is expected to pick up again. Many orders were canceled during the strike, but inasmuch as strikes have been general in the industry, the need is so great for shoes that plenty of work is anticipated."

Gift of $1000 Presented Crafts Library at Tech

An anonymous gift of $1000 to the Crafts Library of the new graduate house at Massachusetts Institute of Technology was announced last night at the weekly dinner of graduate students.

Mr. Howard A. Robinson, graduate student-chairman of the house library committee, in making the announcement, said that the gift is to be used for the purchase of a special collection of books on the history of science, technology and architecture, and biographies of the leaders in these fields. The guest speaker at the dinner was Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker, who recently joined the staff of the institute as head of the department of mechanical engineering.

German Physicist to Visit Two Cambridge Colleges

Prof. James Franck, German physicist and former head of the Physical Institute of the University of Göttingen, will be the guest of the physics departments of Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology during December, it was announced today.

Professor Franck was awarded the Nobel prize in physics in 1926 and is held in high personal regard by scores of young American physicists who have carried on advanced studies in his laboratory in Germany. He has a distinguished was record.

620,000 Return to Work

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Labor Department reports that over 620,000 workers returned to their jobs during September in the 17 industrial and business groups reporting to its Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	NBC interview	Kirtley Mather	Skippy Sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News.	Green Brothers	Hall's Orchestra	Melody Mart
5:30	Singing Lady	"Dr. Doolittle"	All American Boy.	Dance music
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Ray Heatherton	Cosmopolitan Trio	Stamp Adventurers
6:00	Gene and Glenn	Evening Tattler;	Reports; talk	Buck Rogers
6:15	Happy Landings	records; talks	Political talk	Rangers sketch
6:30	Reports; sports	News; pianist	Football Reporter.	Stevens Band
6:45	Lowell Thomas	"Magic Lantern"	Political talk	Little Italy
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Salute program	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Treasure Island	After Dinner Revue	Just Plain Bill	Gallagher Band
7:30	Organ recital	Alice Remsen	Golden Hour	Dance program
7:45	Tessie the Typist	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter	Singer talk
8:00	Captain Diamond's	Vallee's Orchestra;	"Elmer E. Yess"	Brunswick Orches.
8:15	Adventures; sketch	Tom Howard;	Singin' Sam	N. E. Council talk
8:30	Talk series	Carmel Myers;	Harlem Serenade	"Trapped," dra-
8:45	Malkin Conservatory	Harry Rosenthal	Merry-Go-Round	matic sketch
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Captain Henry's	Political talk	Dedication pro-
9:15	dramatic sketch	Show Boat; Win-	Political talk	gram of WJAS
9:30	Wayne King and his	ninger; soloists;	"The Tragedy of a	Le Paradis Band
9:45	orchestra	comedy skit	Comic Song," sk.	Reports; news
10:00	Shakespeare sketch.	Paul Whiteman's	Sevitzky music;	Willard Robison's
10:15	To be announced	Orchestra; Deems	Prof. R. E. Rogers	Deep River Orch.
10:30	Platinum Syncopators	Taylor; Rhythm	Camera Man talk.	Phil Regan, tenor.
10:45	News Flashes	Boys; soloists	Reports; news	Gladys Rice; Co-
11:00	Reports; sports	E.B.Rideout; news.	Connor's Orchestra	lumbia Orchestra
11:15	Marsh's Orchestra	Political talk	Russian soloists	News Service
11:30	Harold Stern and	Jack Denny and	Kate Smith, talk	
11:45	his orchestra	his orchestra	from Brunswick.	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

6:30 WBZ, Gene and Glenn, with "Jake and Lena."
10:15 WNAC, "Bill and Ginger," popular songs.
10:15 WBZ, "Clara, Lu 'n' Em," gossip sketch.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour; orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

2:00 WEEI, "The Magic of Speech," with Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.
2:30 WBZ, "New Trends in Education," George F. Zook, U. S. Commissioner.
2:30 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor. The Black Maskers (Roger Huntingdon Sessions); Prelude to Act I of Lohengrin (Wagner); Symphony No. 2 (Brahms); Spanish Rhapsody (Ravel).
2:45 WBZ, "Books and Authors," Edwin F. Edgett.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; speakers; concert orchestra.
4:00 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:45 WAAB, H. V. Kaltenborn Edits the News.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, "Circus Days," Courtney Ryley Cooper's "sawdust" stories.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet; piano duo; orchestra.
8:15 WNAC, Edwin C. Hill, "The Human Side of the News."
8:30 WNAC, "The March of Time," dramatizations of the news of the week.
9:00 WEEI, Fred Allen; Portland Hoffa; Roy Atwell; Phil Duey; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Irvin C. Cobb; Al Goodman and his orchestra.
9:00 WAAB, Greater Boston Negro Chorus, direction of Dorothy Richardson.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; male quartet; sister team; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Football Show; Christy Walsh; Andy Kerr; quartet; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter," sketch, from Chicago.
10:00 WBZ, F. Trubee Davison, interviewed by Roy Chapman Andrews.
10:30 WAAB, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
10:30 WEEI, Lum and Abner's Old-Time Friday Night Sociable.
10:45 WBZ, Floyd Gibbons, "the Headline Hunter."
10:45 WAAB, Howard Barlow, conducting New World Symphony Orchestra.

Boston Art Notes

Goodman-Walker's

The younger, more audacious, more enterprising painters are to be seen at Goodman-Walker's. Swimming against the tide of conventional taste, this gallery helps to give Bostonians some inkling of what is happening outside the traditional walls.

What we see at the gallery is not necessarily "modern"; it is independent painting having the characteristic novelty, enterprise and unevenness of such undertaking. We find painters who lean heavily upon Parisian innovation, somewhat at the expense of personal conviction. On the other hand, artists are discovered who have found styles quite their own. To this latter class belongs Vernon Smith.

Mr. Smith is not a city-bred painter; his work is a result of thoughtful contemplation of nature. It is not governed by natural appearance, although it makes no changes from normal shapes and juxtapositions. The light is its most interesting quality, a light which is seen in terms of pallid green and amber tints. The palette of these two colors governs the scheme and all objects are immersed in it. The result is very agreeable, like a world seen through a vase of beautifully tinted glass, or through clear sea water.

Though well known as an etcher, William Meyerowitz comes to us for the first time as aquarellist. From the few pictures in the medium seen here we would ask at once for more. This painter treats water color in its own terms. The fluid characteristic he treats not as though it were an impediment to be overcome, but as a means of increasing expressiveness. These pictures have a rare tenuousness, they are fragile and sensitive, implying more than they contain. Pervading them is a logic.

William Littlefield, who should sometime be favored with a one-man show, exhibits too. He has lived in Paris to good purpose. His recent works exhibit ideas quite his own. Other exhibitors are Howard Gibbs, Gene Toch, Emanuele Romano.

D. A.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and not so cold late tonight; Friday cloudy and warmer, probably followed by rain; moderate to fresh west to southwest winds.

Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair, not so cold tonight; Friday cloudy and warmer, probably followed by rain.

Vermont: Cloudy, followed by rain late tonight and Friday; rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest and west winds tonight, shifting to southwest on Friday; weather partly overcast tonight and Friday, followed by rain Friday afternoon.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Standard

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	44	66	Minneapolis..	52	58
Bismarck ...	32	46	Montreal ...	38	48
Boston	43	61	Nantucket ...	48	64
Buffalo	42	50	New Orleans.	64	84
Calgary	6	38	New York ...	42	62
Charleston ...	50	78	Norfolk, Va..	54	74
Chicago	48	58	North Platte.	46	70
Cincinnati ...	40	60	Philadelphia.	44	64
Denver	46	70	Phoenix,Ariz.	58	94
Dodge City...	50	64	Pittsburgh....	38	52
Eastport, Me.	42	58	Portland, Me.	42	60
Hatteras	62	72	Raleigh	46	74
Helena,Mont.	28	60	St. Louis ...	48	58
Huron, S. D..	38	60	Salt Lake City	46	70
Jacksonville..	74	82	San Francisco	52	68
Kansas City.	54	62	SantaFe,N.M.	36	62
Key West ...	80	86	Seattle	46	56
Los Angeles .	65	92	Tampa	70	84
Memphis	50	64	Washington .	42	66
Miami, Fla...	78	84	Williston,N.D.	28	38

A—8 a. m. Oct. 19.
B—Maximum Oct. 18.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 11:14 p. m., Friday 11:28 a. m.
Height of tides 9.8 feet, 11 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:29 p. m.

Policewoman Takes Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—Jackson's first policewoman has assumed office.

Mrs. L. R. Williams, well-known local social worker, was named to the new position by Mayor Walter A. Scott and assigned to duty in connection with the city's juvenile court. The Mayor's appointment was predicated upon requests of a number of women's organizations here. The Mayor said Mrs. Williams will handle delinquent and school cases.

Rock Writings Found On Oregon Cliffs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—In an isolated area of Lake County, on the meander line of an ancient lake so inaccessible that it can hardly be reached, have been discovered the oldest rock writings known in Oregon, it was announced by Dr. L. S. Cressman, state university ethnologist, following a trip to Warner Valley during the summer. So important is the discovery that Dr. Cressman hopes it may be possible to have the region studied further by a field party.

The rock writings are of that type known to students of ancient tribes as petroglyphs. Once deeply engraved on basalt cliffs overlooking a lake-filled valley these rock writings have been obliterated in places by centuries of weathering. The writings were found scattered along miles of cliffs, on sheltered slopes. In one place were found petroglyphs that had been covered with pictographs, that is, the rock carvings had been traced with paint.

It is hoped the rock writings in time will enable students of aborigines of western America further to trace the migration of tribes and may prove of value in the work of charting the trails of ancient man, following the immigration of Asiatic peoples to the North American continent.

Dr. Cressman and his party, including Dr. Warren D. Smith, University of Oregon geologist, and Dr. H. D. Shelton, educator, were guided to the isolated rock writings by Mr. Lerle Jacobs, a government trapper.

Penn-Dixie Cement

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corporation for the year ended Sept. 30 had net loss of $1,642,227 after depreciation, depletion and interest, compared with a loss of $1,649,864 in the previous fiscal year.

New England to Get Uniform Labor Law, Ely Tells Conference

Uniform labor laws are in the offing for New England, Gov. Joseph B. Ely, speaking at the annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts at the Copley-Plaza last night, revealed that all New England governors are now drafting uniform laws styled after NRA provisions.

The Massachusetts Governor expected that when New England lines up in solid phalanx of uniform regulation, New York and other eastern industrial states will join the group.

A plea to prevent 24-hour-a-day machine operation in the cotton textile industry was adopted by the Associated Industries and sent to Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA chief.

The resolution said "the vital principles of the cotton textile code, in which machine hours are limited, would be destroyed if 24 hours a day of machine operation were permitted." It pointed out that long machine hours have caused overproduction. If the important principle of machine-hour limitation were disregarded, all the benefits of the textile code would be destroyed, the message added.

The meeting also received a message from General Johnson promising "the least interference with industry possible consistent with the purposes of the program."

Mr. George L. Barnes of Gardner, Mass., was elected president of the organization.

Filipinos Hit "Freedom"

MANILA, P. I., Oct. 19 (AP)—The Philippine Legislature formally recorded its opposition to the Independence Act as passed by Congress when the insular House Oct. 17 approved Senate alterations to a concurrent resolution taking exceptions to certain provisions of the law.

Key to World Reconstruction Declared Held by Three Nations

Foreign Policy Investigator Puts Issue Up to United States, England and France

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—The future of the world depends largely on the capacity of the United States, England and France "to coördinate their domestic programs and take a common stand in favor of world reconstruction," according to Mr. Raymond Leslie Buell, research director of the Foreign Policy Association.

Mr. Buell's views are expressed in "The World Adrift," the first of a series of pamphlets with which the Foreign Policy Association and the World Peace Foundation are launching a new coöperative venture in the field of education in international affairs. About 10 pamphlets will be published each year, the purpose being to aid citizens to understand the underlying forces in contemporary problems and to bring to their knowledge the results of research in international affairs, according to a joint announcement made by Mr. Buell and Mr. Raymond T. Rich, director of the World Peace Foundation.

Tracing far-reaching changes and dramatic developments which have taken place throughout the world since 1929, Mr. Buell writes in the pamphlet that Hitlerism is more dangerous to international peace than either Communism or Fascism. He deplores the growth of "a perverted nationalism," and asserts that aggressive nationalistic sentiment has grown out of the inability, or unwillingness, of governments "to examine fearlessly the international and domestic causes of economic collapse."

"'Buy American' and 'Buy British' campaigns were examples of the defense mechanisms which dominated nearly every country," the article continues. "In an era when the limits of production were almost boundless, society had failed to create a satisfactory distributive system. It was this failure which in part explained the perverted and destructive form assumed by nationalism. Governments which had not solved the social question could hardly solve the international question. This was perhaps the principal reason for the comparative failure of peace machinery during the reconstruction period.

"By the fall of 1933, the Roosevelt administration had laid down certain principles which, if extended into the sphere of international relations, held forth promise of a more enlightened world order. But is was by no means certain whether the Roosevelt program would succeed, nor was it evident that the Administration realized that success depended in part on the development of a new foreign policy. The paradox of the situation was that the two supposedly aggressive dictatorships—Russia and Italy—seemed more keenly aware of the dangers in the international situation than the democratic powers. In large part, the future depended on the capacity of France, England and the United States to coördinate their domestic programs and take a common stand in favor of world reconstruction."

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Interest Begins OCT. 10

500 new employees of Filene's at a dinner, at which, led by Mr. Lincoln Filene, chief executives of the Filene store instructed them in Filene fundamentals of super-service and imbued them with Filene ideals so that they, too, might "do their part."

500 more at work

Filene's answer to the question you hear every day—"Is the N. R. A. really putting people back to work?"

NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART

ABOVE you see approximately 500 Filene employees at a dinner to which they were invited by the store management . . . Each one of these persons is an ADDITIONAL employee, nearly all necessary because Filene's meant it when it signed the NRA code and said: "We do our part" . . . Filene employees (Boston only) now number 3240 which is 60 more than we employed at the peak of 1929 when (frankly) we were doing more business than we are now. Not only have we increased all salaries in the lower brackets . . . not only have we put 500 extra people to work . . . but we have interpreted every provision of President Roosevelt's re-employment agreement to the advantage of the NRA rather than to our own advantage . . . In addition to all this we have taken the command "to spend" like good soldiers . . . look at our building outside and in . . . outside it is freshly painted, signs remade, awnings refurbished . . . inside a new Shoe Shop, a new Gift Floor, a new Coat Shop, a new Underwear Shop, a fairly new Hat Bar, a redecorated Restaurant, and many other changes . . . Paint, varnish, workers, mechanics, activity, improvement . . . We feel justified in bringing these things to your notice because they are typical results of the NRA. Other stores and other good employers everywhere are doing likewise . . . adding more people, increasing wages, spending money on improvements. This is the only way we know of bringing back prosperity. Employers can shorten working hours, pay higher wages, eliminate child labor, discourage sweatshop conditions and hire more people . . . but they cannot do this long unless supported by you, the ultimate consumer. Your purchases under the Blue Eagle are absolutely vital to the success of the NRA. Higher costs mean higher prices, of course. There is no other way out. This is the plan as laid out by our leader in Washington. Every one of us has a part to play in this plan. Are you doing your part?

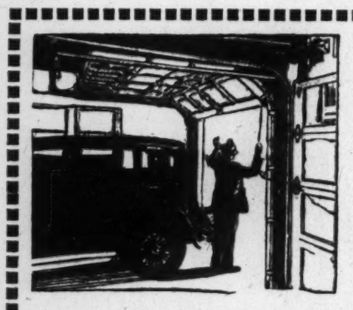
WM. FILENE'S SONS COMPANY
BOSTON

The Editor's Puzzle

140

Thinking the speaker an usher was thirsty, he was brought a cold glass of water by one of the members of the staff of ushers. It would have arrived sooner had not a dispute about who should have the honor might belong. The one who they agreed on to bring it was biggest and fully as strong as any of the group.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).



Easy to open and close

It is no trick to open or close a BARCOL OVERdoor. An easy lift and a push—and it is open. A downward pull on the assist cord and a push on the locking handle—and it is closed.

Due to ball-bearing rollers, the BARCOL OVERdoor runs easily in its tracks. It is perfectly balanced by special counterbalancing coil springs. And it closes evenly and tightly, keeping out rain or snow. You'll like the OVERdoor because it is an *improved* overhead type garage door.

Why not investigate the BARCOL OVERdoor for *your* garage? In the long run it may cost you less and save more than any type of garage door you could install. Let us explain.

BARCOL OVERdoor

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY OF MASS.
Alexander and Eames Street Tel. 5279—5270
Framingham, Mass.

Now you can buy a mayonnaise with

FLAVOR

GONE are the days when the only way to get tasty mayonnaise was to make it yourself. Now you can buy Ivanhoe, rich and smooth, with an enticing flavor all its own. Sold at good grocers in quarts and pints.
Ivanhoe Foods Inc., Auburn, New York.

flavor-blended

IVANHOE MAYONNAISE

Socialized Area In Maine Planned To Use Tide Power

Electric Plant Proposed by Cooper Would Help Spread Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 — Blueprints for converting the eastern tip of Maine into a "social plan" area somewhat similar to the Tennessee Valley project have been presented to the Public Works Administration, with provision for possible expansion of the project by Canadian-American coöperation in the future.

The center of this new development, if approved, will be a huge power project harnessing the strong tides of Cobscook Bay, adjoining Passamaquoddy Bay which lies between the United States and Canada. Campobello Island, where President Roosevelt maintains a summer residence, lies in Passamaquoddy Bay.

The vast project for which a loan of $40,000,000 is asked has been planned by Mr. Dexter P. Cooper, internationally-known hydraulic engineer and brother of Col. Hugh Cooper, consulting engineer for the $100,000,000 Soviet water power and navigation project in the Ukraine.

May Extend to Canada

For some time there has been a move to have Canada join with this country in generating electricity from the movement of the tides in Passamaquoddy Bay but because of complications, the international project has been abandoned for the present in favor of an entirely domestic plant. Plans for this are such that it would later be extended into Canadian territory, it is understood.

Promoters of the project see it as a force in the decentralization of industry, furnishing cheap electric power for homes, farms and factories and drawing to this comparatively sparsely populated area — pulp mills, metallurgical plants and fertilizer factories.

Some 6000 men would be directly employed on the project for almost three years and a large group in other places would benefit by the contracts for cement, machinery and other supplies. The workmen would put in only 35 hours a week, thus spreading the work among fellow workers and having time to spend in other ways.

To Store Up Energy

An unusual feature of Cobscook Dam would be its facilities for storing up hydroelectric power when the demand is light. The Severn project of the British Government, which is to have a storage reservoir on the Wye River, has been studied by Mr. Cooper. There are some projects of this type in Germany.

The initial plant would have a capacity of 500,000,000 kilowatt hours of electrical energy a year. Power would be sold first to Maine, then to other New England states. Mr. Cooper has a charter from the State of Maine allowing him to export power.

The manufacture of fertilizer for the famous Aroostook County potatoes and perhaps the refinement of iron ore, shipped in from foreign countries under bond, are among the developments of the project contemplated. The whole development would be under the control of public planning experts.

Mara and Kenny Face Campaign Note Trial

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Trial of an action by the County Trust Company to collect notes totaling $70,000 from Mr. Timothy J. Mara, sports promoter, and Mr. Patrick F. Kenny, Yonkers contractor, was begun yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Philip J. McCook.

Mr. I. Gainsburg, counsel for the defense, in outlining the case to the jury, said the notes were signed by Mr. Mara and Mr. Kenny at the request of persons interested in financing the campaign of Mr. Alfred E. Smith for the Presidency in 1928. He said Mr. Smith and Mr. John J. Raskob, former Democratic national chairman, would testify to that effect if called.

Project to Assist Blind Starts in North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C.—More than 50 civic, religious and social leaders in Greensboro and Guilford county have started a movement looking toward perfecting of a program of self-sufficiency and gainful occupations for the blind of this community.

Plans were discussed at a meeting attended by those interested and a representative blind citizen was present to give his conception of what can be accomplished. He was accompanied by his dog, of which he said: "This dog has led me a distance of approximately 5200 miles and across streets 51,000 times."

Scottish Rite Council Elects 189 to 33d Degree

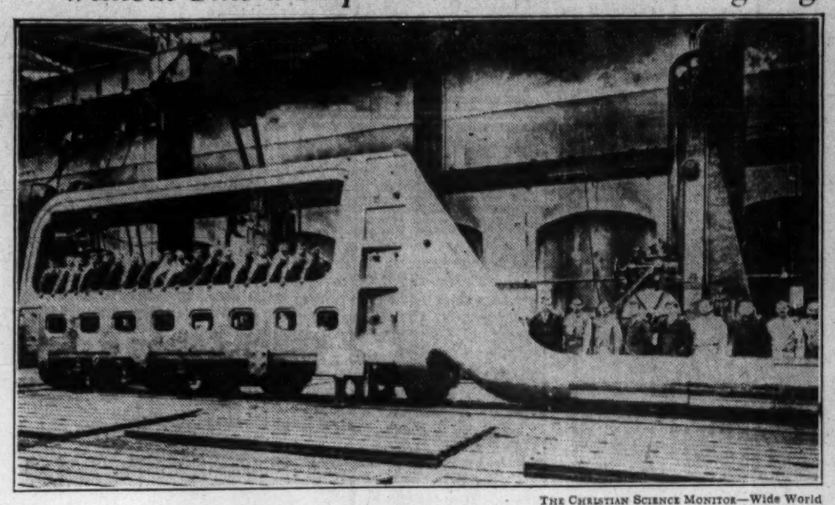
WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Masons, Southern Jurisdiction, holding its annual session here, Oct. 17, elected 189 Masons to the honorary Thirty-Third Degree, and named 373 to receive the rank of "Knight Commander of the Court of Honour."

The Council elected four men to the Thirty-Third Degree from its jurisdiction at large: Mr. William N. Doak, of McLean, Va.; Bishop James E. Freeman and Mr. Christian F. Kleinknecht, of Washington, D. C., and the Rev. Joseph Fort Newton of Philadelphia. Knights Commander named at large were Bishop Freeman, Mr. Elmer E. Rogers and Mr. Leslie D. Wandby of Washington, and Mr. J. Hugo Tatsch, of New York.

American Chicle Profit

American Chicle Co. reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1933 net profit of $485,933 after all charges and taxes, equal to $1.03 a share on 470,000 common shares, compared with a net a year ago of $442,396, or 90 cents a share on 490,000 shares then outstanding.

Without This a Ship Would Be Like a Drifting Log



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Acts Like a Fish's Tail

This Giant Rudder Is One of the Things That Will Keep the New French Liner Normandie on Its Course

When the latest of French ships takes to the water it will be equipped with this great steering apparatus. The rudder will be more than 56 feet in length and will weigh many tons, yet the touch of a hand will move it through the crushing pressure of tons of sea water.

Einstein Offers Lighthouse Quiet For Youths of Studious Trend

Exemplifies Well-Known Fondness for Isolation and Repose in Address at London Meeting in Behalf of German Refugees

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Dr. Albert Einstein's fondness for detachment and repose was illustrated in an address given in London by this famous mathematical physicist, just before he left for the United States.

Declaring that the quiet life he is now leading stimulates the intelligence, Dr. Einstein went on to say:

"There are certain callings in our modern organization which entail such an isolated life without making a great claim on bodily and intellectual effort. I think of such occupations as the service in lighthouses and lightships. Would it not be possible to fill such places with young people who wish to think out scientific problems, especially of a mathematical or philosophical nature?

"Very few of such people have the opportunity during the most productive period of their lives to devote themselves undisturbed for any length of time to scientific problems. Even if a young person is lucky enough to obtain a scholarship for a short period he must endeavor to arrive as quickly as possible at definite conclusions. That cannot be of advantage in the pursuit of pure science.

"The young scientist who carries on an ordinary practical profession which maintains him is in a much better position—assuming of course, that this profession leaves him with sufficient spare time and energy. In this way perhaps a greater number of creative individuals could be given an opportunity for mental development than is possible at present. In these times of economic depression and political upheaval such considerations seem to be worth attention."

Hall Filled to Greet Him

Professor Einstein read his address in broken English. His voice is low and his words were difficult to follow, but this did not interfere with the enthusiasm his presence aroused. The entire audience rose and cheered him at the conclusion of the proceedings.

The occasion was a gathering in the Albert Hall to raise funds to help Jews and other non-Aryans expelled from Germany. The hall holds 10,000 persons and every seat was occupied. Some hundreds of students of London University, many of them wearing academic robes, formed guards of honor around the platform.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, former Foreign Secretary, and several ecclesiastics and professors including the Bishop of Exeter, Dr. Maude Royden, Sir James Jeans, Sir William Beveridge and Lord Rutherford, were among the speakers.

The speeches were non-political but expressed strong sympathy with those who have been expelled, especially in the cases of teachers and students, many of whom are now without resources of their own. Regarding the numbers of such persons, Sir James Jeans said about 2400 were in England, 30,000 in France, 12,000 in Czechoslovakia and 10,000 in Poland, besides smaller contingents in Holland and Scandinavia.

Outside Help Necessary

Sir William Beveridge said the need for help was real and urgent and that to afford hospitality to the refugees would not increase unemployment in Britain if care were taken in the arrangements. He also said the task was too big for the Jewish community to perform unaided and that the refugees were by no means entirely confined to members of that race.

Sir Austen Chamberlain lamented that such a catastrophe should have occurred. Miss Royden said it was not charity that was asked for but the discharge of a debt which the world owed to the Jewish race in general and to such scholars as Dr. Einstein in particular.

Reference was also made to generous help that is being given in other countries including especially the United States.

A refugee fund is being organized jointly in Britain by four separate associations. They are the Academic Assistance Council, the International Student Service, the Society of Friends and the Refugee Professionals Committee.

Church Head Asks Help in Attacking Australian Evils

Presbyterians Point Out Dangers in Liquor and Gambling

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—A vigorous appeal to all to help in the campaign against the evils of liquor and gambling was made by the new moderator-general, Dr. G. R. S. Reid, at the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Australia, held in Melbourne.

"We complain in Australia of poverty and depression," he said, "yet we continue to spend some £30,000,000 annually on alcoholic liquor, an expenditure entirely unnecessary and unproductive, and often directly harmful and destructive to human character and usefulness. Here is one direction in which we might effect a great national reform, and we are called to do all in our power to educate public opinion in order to lessen this evil.

"Another evil is gambling, which has reached greater proportions than ever, and on which £20,000,000 or £30,000,000 is squandered every year. Though ample facilities existed for gambling previously, in sweepstakes, racing and other forms of betting, it has now been adopted and encouraged officially by several state governments, in the form of state lotteries, impoverishing and demoralizing the people.

"The public lottery system stands condemned by the experience of other countries.

"We congratulate those states whose governments have not yet descended to the expedient of exploiting the public under the guise of charity. The grave danger is that it should spread over the whole land, and that our young people should grow up in the atmosphere of gambling legalized by the State.

"It may be fairly contended that any church which does not make a stand against such a growing evil forfeits any claim to the moral and social leadership of the nation."

London Flood Lights For Ceremonial Events

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Prominent buildings here are to be flood-lighted on ceremonial occasions, as a result of a project which the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors has in hand.

Korea's Trade Figures Show Favorable Balance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEOUL, Korea—The Government-General of Korea announces that for the first time in the modern history of Korea, the country has shown a favorable trade balance during August.

California Road Work Extended to Aid Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The State of California is doing its part to relieve unemployment in this country this year by spending nearly $1,250,000 on new highway construction.

HEINZ

CONDIMENTS

•

Look at the Bottle!

Look at the bottle! See what it says on *HEINZ BEEFSTEAK SAUCE!* "Smooth, Soft and Satisfying." Try it! It has a mustard-y piquancy that puts extra zest and zip in beefsteak, ham steak and any sort of chops.

Of all things mustard-y; *HEINZ PREPARED MUSTARD* is one of the most delightful. It is finest mustard and pure Oriental spices blended, the centuries-old way between great stone discs. Have it for sandwiches, cold meats, and in the kitchen, for cooking.

And did you put *HEINZ PICKLES* on the list? Ten kinds. Which today?

3 of the 57

HEINZ

JOSEPHINE GIBSON on the Air

Tune in on Josephine Gibson's "Hostess Counsel" Broadcasts, sponsored by Heinz 57 Varieties, for the newest appetizing menu and recipe news gleaned from far and near, Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, over your nearby N.B.C. station. For the time and station consult the radio page of this newspaper.

HEINZ

STORE FOOD? Or kitchen food? . . .

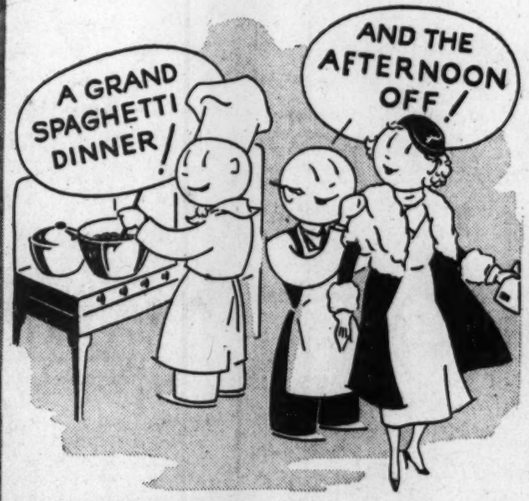
The grand thing about Heinz foods is that they are made kitchen-wise, made to eat. *Made of the pure, good ingredients that home-cooks use and cooked to home-made recipes. They are, first of all, kitchen-foods. . . And because they are good-to-eat they are good-to-buy and good-to-sell. That's why Heinz is a good friend of your good friend the Grocer.*

Howard Heinz

NRA

HEINZ

Heinz And Your Grocer Offer You



HEINZ has cooked you a Spaghetti dinner and your Grocer has priced it low. It's delicious Spaghetti. Heinz cooks it, using a grand recipe brought over from Italy, mingles it with a rich sauce of spices, tomatoes and cheese. Even the Spaghetti itself is made by Heinz—from fine Durum wheat.

Spend tomorrow afternoon where you like, how you like. Stop at your Grocer's on the way home for Heinz Cooked Spaghetti, a laborless treat at a thrifty price.

HEINZ COOKED SPAGHETTI

1 of the 57

HEINZ

HEINZ 15 home-made soups say "COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN!"

Some of the 57

Noodle Soup
Beef Broth
Vegetable Soup
Mock Turtle Soup
Pepper Pot Soup
Gumbo Creole Soup
Mutton Broth
Clam Chowder
Consomme

CREAM SOUPS:
Mushroom Soup
Tomato Soup
Green Pea Soup
Asparagus Soup
Oyster Soup
Celery Soup

NRA

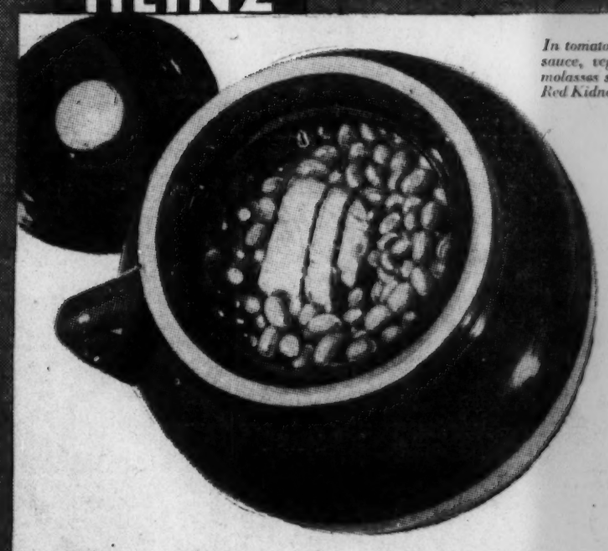
Come all you ladies who toil long hours to brew good home-made soups! Put away your kettles. Hang up your aprons. Come out of the kitchen. For here is great soup news! *Now your Grocer and Heinz bring you fifteen wonderful home-made soups, all ready to eat!*

Listen! Heinz puts in these soups the same good, fresh things you use. (Prime beef, plump barley grains and fresh vegetables go into Heinz Beef Broth.) Each soup is slow-simmered in open kettles till the good flavors are brewed in through and through. And as soon as each soup is made it is quickly sealed in tins, to come to you complete and perfect, ready to heat and enjoy.

Come out of the kitchen and join the parade to your Grocer's for Heinz laborless home-made soups. 15 kinds, low priced,

HEINZ home-made SOUPS

HEINZ



In tomato sauce with pork. In tomato sauce, vegetarian style—no pork. In molassas sauce with pork—Boston style. Red Kidney Beans in special rich sauce.

Saturday's Answer— HEINZ oven-baked BEANS

Heinz Beans are the munchy, mealy, ful-o'-flavor kind. Perfect unblemished beans, carefully picked from finest bean-crops. Then thoroughly soaked. And thoroughly baked in hot, dry ovens. Saturated with rich sauces and brought to you via your Grocer's—ready to heat and eat.

Any time active appetites want good, hot food quick, the answer is—Heinz *Oven-Baked* Beans. Four kinds at your Grocer's. Order a supply *now!*

4 of the 57

Change of Policy By U. S. Held Need Of Latin America

Tariff and Trade Accords Could 'Defrost' Loans, Dr. Inman Says

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Oct. 19 (AP)—Dr. Samuel Guy Inman, executive secretary of the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America, told the Institute of International Affairs at William and Mary College today that the success of the national recovery program depends on the opening of Latin-American markets.

"We are compelled," he said, "to find a way to loosen some of our enormous frozen assets in Latin-America."

At the same session Mr. J. Fred Rippey, professor of history at Duke University, said that "It is possible that Machado would have remained in power in Cuba at least until May, 1935, if Roosevelt had not entered the White House in March, 1933."

Saying the Cubans "dared hope" that a change of parties in the United States would lead to a change of policies toward Cuba, he added that "They were not disappointed." He said that it was too early to forecast what Cuba's "New Deal" will mean.

Concessions Needed

Dr. Inman, who also suggested a "New Deal," said that until Latin-American countries are given tariff and trade concessions, "frozen assets cannot be made liquid and started back to help our own recovery program."

Dr. Inman, former international relations instructor at Columbia University, said the principles now proposed for the NRA are diametrically opposed to the old rugged individualism which "is impossible in the new scientific and social order in this land."

Reviewing a series of Latin-American revolutions since the World War, the speaker said that the topic of greatest importance at the seventh Pan-American conference at Montevideo will be the reorganization of the peace machinery of the continent and its relation to the world machinery as represented by the League of Nations.

Drop Monroe Doctrine

Asserting that "the Roosevelt Administration faces a difficult task at Montevideo," the speaker said, "there are many cross currents including one around Cuba, one in reference to huge loans made countries in boom years, which they are not now able to pay, and one in reference to the Chaco war." He added that "Washington by showing some of the courage in international affairs as is inspiring new faith at home, could wonderfully help in the peace of the whole world."

He recommended the elimination of the Monroe Doctrine as a unilateral policy, a clearer agreement that the League of Nations has the same right to function for its member states in America as in other parts of the world, agreement to unilateral interventions on this continent, and working out peace machinery involving these decisions.

Discussion of Far Eastern affairs at yesterday's session brought out a statement that a "new deal" in western imperialism in the Far East may be necessary before "Japan can be effectively curbed."

The speaker, Mr. T. A. Bisson, specialist in far eastern affairs for the Foreign Policy Association, advanced this idea, adding: "or is the alternative more likely to be another clash of armed powers?"

Summarizing the Sino-Japanese War and Tankgu Truce, he said the League of Nations is debarred by Japan from "exercising any significant influence in the Far East" and that "the League Covenant no longer operates as an instrument of peace in the Pacific."

Justice Rugg Named To Succeed Coolidge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 19—Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts was elected to succeed the late Calvin Coolidge as president of the American Antiquarian Society at its annual meeting here yesterday.

In the report of Mr. Robert W. G. Vail, librarian of the society, it was revealed that much valuable material has been acquired during the past year including many scarce Revolutionary pamphlets, rare plays and writings of early American origin. Contributions by Mr. Charles H. Taylor included several early American engravings and lithographs, specimens of scarce American printing and volumes of manuscripts together with files of periodicals.

The librarian's report also mentioned the repair work done to the society's copy of the exceedingly rare Bay Psalm Book published in Cambridge, England, in 1640. Through the generosity of Mr. F. C. Deering it has been repaired by Sangorski & Sutcliffe of London.

Several other papers read at the afternoon session included "Champlain and His Landings at Cape Ann," by Mr. Marshall H. Saville of New York and "The Journal of a Belated Puritan, 1835-1853" by Mr. Solon J. Buck of Pittsburgh.

Miss Earhart Taken For Mrs. Roosevelt

LAWRENCE, Kan., Oct. 19 (AP)—Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam, aviatrix, has been congratulated for being the first woman to swim the English Channel and has been mistaken for Mrs. Roosevelt.

Telling about the latter incident here, she said a train conductor asked her if her picture had not appeared in newspapers recently. When told it had, the conductor replied: "Oh, I recognize you now. You're Mrs. Roosevelt."

They Have Nothing to Deliver—So Why the Rush?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Keystone

Taking a Sharp Corner in Errand Boys' Race

This Annual "Derby" of Delivery Boys in England Is Getting to Be Somewhat of a Classic in Its Own Way and Attracts a Large Attendance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MAIDSTONE, Eng.—Race horses would appear to have an easy task compared with errand boys, for horses only have to get to the winning post.

But in the annual errand boys' "Derby," held here for the third year, the winner of the race had not only to cycle for about four miles, but to be the cleanest, smartest and best spoken of the competitors at the end. Spills were all part of the afternoon's fun. The boys had to stop in their flight to deliver messages at several points en route before finally arriving to be judged at the Town Hall.

The winner took the challenge cup he received back to his employer's shop, where it is proudly exhibited to customers.

Peace Pacts of Latin America Bar Use of Trade Blockades

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Latin America has gone in for peace. Six nations, including Argentina, have signed the Argentine antiwar pact. Nations are to use political, juridicial and economic means as interpreted under international law, to end future controversies.

For more than two years the southern republics have been watching Paraguay and Bolivia waging useless armed conflict, and during that time have seen Peru, Colombia, Ecuador and Brazil drawn to the verge of open hostilities.

The world's economic breakdown hurt Latin America. It left most of the 20 nations owing huge debts contracted when times were good, and it left them with a foreign trade shrunk to minimum figures. And what is worse, it left them with that sense of unrest which only a business upheaval and starvation produce.

The southern nations, from Mexico down along to Argentina at the far end of South America, depend upon exports. Take away that means of livelihood and national treasuries are empty. Irksome methods to raise funds follow, restlessness ensues, and a highly strung continent is an easy victim to war.

War Even With Empty Treasuries

That nations can wage armed aggression when treasuries are empty is a paradox. Yet they do. A call to patriotism and the sacrifice of personal property, an appeal unknown in the United States since 1776, seldom fails. Meanwhile, the deficit grows and trade lags—even farther behind.

On Oct. 10, 1933, Argentina, Mexico, Chile, Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay signed a pact. The idea was Argentina's, and it called upon the republics of Latin America to condemn wars of aggression, and territorial acquisitions by means of armed conquest, and it further declared that disputes and controversies should be settled only through the pacific means established by international law. It declared that in no case should peace be obtained through intervention, either diplomatic or armed.

The treaty set forth that a new antiwar agreement was no challenge to the many and weighty world-wide pacts already in existence. The statement referred particularly to the covenant of the League of Nations, the Locarno agreements and the Briand-Kellogg Pact for the outlawing of war.

The treaty went on to declare that the Briand-Kellogg pact was a splendid expression of American ideology, but that it should be strengthened by the "spontaneous contributions" of all the Latin-American nations. The explanation was that the "Argentine Government notices that there arise from diverse geographic conditions and political entities, isolated structures which it should be attempted to consolidate, so that the majestic organization of peace may rest upon all."

Finally, Argentina went on to explain that its antiwar treaty should surprise no one since it was a reply to the call issued by the Ninth Assembly of the League of Nations during 1928 to all the states in the world. This call, it said, was a request made for contributions such as the one it was making: contributions to conclude new international peace compacts to strengthen those already in existence.

That Argentina should have referred to the Briand-Kellogg pact was logical. That pact was, and is, the one by which the entire world is trying to exact peace. That Argentina should have referred to its own treaty as one best suited to the Western Hemisphere is also fair enough. Certainly Argentina has the right to its own opinion. But that Argentina should have neglected to mention the fact that the United States had already rejected this treaty gives a brand new twist to the peace proposal.

This treaty signed by six Latin-American republics was turned down by the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, during the Hoover Administration. Mr. Stimson laid stress upon America's commitments to the Briand-Kellogg pact, and told the Argentine Foreign Minister, Señor Saavedra Lamas, that the United States regarded all other similar agreements as merely complicating the situation so far as America was concerned.

American Attitude Questioned

Today, the United States has a new administration in Washington. Does it support Mr. Stimson's action? Already there is the speculation as to what attitude the American delegation to the Pan-American conference at Montevideo, Uruguay, during December, 1933, will take.

Should the delegation decide to carry on where Mr. Stimson left off, and should the conference vote to recommend that all Latin-American countries sign the Argentine treaty, it is easy to see that even then the United States would have little to lose, for any pact helping to assure peace would be of direct benefit to America's commercial relations with the south.

Frankly, it is not unreasonable to suggest that Latin America would be just as well satisfied if the United States refrained from signing the Argentine treaty. There are unmistakable evidences, if the southern press is a criterion, that Latin Americans above, around and below the equator, would like to paddle their own peace-canoe without the cooperation of the "colossus of the north."

To discuss the Argentine treaty in detail is unnecessary. It contains the usual technical rules for operation. Its ideals are of the highest, its methods are the best that Argentina could conceive, and its ultimate success is certain if the nations will heed its arguments. It makes a strong case. But it has one grave weakness. It states that nations shall not declare economic pressure except as permitted under the rules of international law.

International law, according to an interpretation by one of South America's leading lawyers, now living in Washington, refuses permission for nations to blockade a country in order to stop the flow of trade. But international law does not say that nations may refuse to trade with two countries at war. The distinction is merely in the wording, or the interpretation, of the law. Why then should the Argentine treaty not have taken a definite stand?

One final observation may be of interest. On Aug. 26 the League of Nations received word to the effect that Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru, a group working toward more stable conditions between Paraguay and Bolivia, hoped to be able to accept the League's offer to try and bring about peace. On Aug. 27 the Argentine Foreign Minister, according to a reported interview, expressed the greatest pessimism on the outcome, and declared that the effort to establish peace between the two belligerents was the last thing that Argentina would attempt. He is reported to have added that Argentina's previous mediation efforts had been "bitter experiences."

How then can Argentina work through its own antiwar treaty to end what it professed itself to be unwilling to attempt? It may have been that Argentina, in persuading Paraguay to sign the pact, played a bit of shrewd diplomacy, deciding that if one of two belligerents agreed to accept the terms of the treaty that fighting would end, since one nation alone cannot carry on a war.

Reich Withdrawal Doesn't Mean War, Prof. Borchard Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 19—A sharp warning against the current "war hysteria" has just been issued here by Prof. Edwin M. Borchard of the Yale Law School, noted authority on international relations, who has represented the United States Government in several international conferences.

The withdrawal of Germany from the League of Nations and from the Disarmament Conference does not presage war, Professor Borchard says in an article to be published tomorrow in the Yale Alumni Weekly. In the present situation, he urges that the United States maintain an attitude of "perfect" neutrality and impartiality.

"The revolt of Germany," Professor Borchard says, "will perhaps clarify the air and substitute at least a measure of reality for the illusions which have so long had a considerable part of the world in its grip. It may either compel a reconsideration and amelioration of those political conditions which have brought Europe to economic decline and threaten disaster, or it may, by further refusal to negotiate a tolerable peace, create new alignments and new dangers."

Seven More Writs Served on Officials Of Federal National

Writs were served today by deputy United States marshals on seven directors and officials of the closed Federal National Bank in connection with additional suits to recover on assessments of stocks which they held in the bank.

When these writs are returned, counsel for the bank will draw up declarations and suits will be entered on the third Tuesday in December. Already there are 150 suits on file against stockholders to recover assessments levied by the United States Controller of the Currency on May 9, 1932. At that time the controller demanded that stockholders pay at the rate of $20 per share not later than June 16, 1932.

One hundred and five suits against stockholders were filed in the State courts against stockholders holding $1000 and less. Action on these smaller claims was instituted in the the State courts for purposes of economy where legal expenses are smaller.

Forty-five suits have been filed in the federal courts against stockholders holding from $1000 to $100,000 worth of stocks. After the controller's order, small shareholders voluntarily paid up assessments totaling $314,000.

In the case of the small stockholders who are in straightened circumstances, payments are being received on installments.

Conant Praises Student Council

Expressing the opinion that the latest report of the Harvard Student Council was "well worth careful study," Dr. James B. Conant, head of the University, indicated to members of the council meeting in the faculty room of University Hall last night that student opinion would come to have more and more bearing or the affairs of Harvard in the future.

The history of the Student Council was reviewed and Dr. Conant expressed nothing but praise for the recent changes and developments brought about in the college by the constructive power of the undergraduate body. He particularly stressed the reports given on the development of Harvard's House Plan, the tutorial sysem, and intramural athletics.

"The financial and educational problems which of necessity confront a new president of any university," Dr. Conant said, "are requiring almost my entire attention at present." Because of this, it will be many months before action can be taken on matters which particularly interest the student body. However, he expressed the desire that undergraduates shall feel free to discuss any problems they may have either with their dean or with himself.

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. Net

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company and subsidiaries report for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1933, net profit of $1,218,543 after federal taxes, depreciation, and interest, equal, after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred stock, to $1.96 a share on the 526,000 shares of $25 par common stock. This compares with $978,753, or $1.44 a share on 547,991 common shares, in the first nine months of 1932.

United States Steel Stock

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—The floating supply of United States Steel Corporation common stock on Sept. 30, as indicated by the amount in brokers' names, was 1,623,961 shares, or 18.6 per cent of the total, an increase of 65,378 shares since June 30.

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Children's Books Do Much to Bring Peace for World

Librarians Hear How All Nations Become as One to Boys and Girls

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 19—Bringing to children "a sense of world union," through their voluntary library reading, was held out as a practical possibility, making for better international relations, at a session of the American Library Association, in convention here.

It is not only that the children's library movement has taken root in many nations in the last 35 years, but that the very nature of the reading children do by preference, when rightly guided, tends to break down national prejudices, distrust and misunderstandings, Miss Helen Martin, Carnegie Corporation Fellow, showed in a paper which she read today.

For one thing, story-book characters tend to become citizens of the world, and so become a bond among children of different nations, Miss Martin said. Such heroes of children's fiction as the Italian Pinocchio, the Swiss Heidi, the British-American Dr. Doolittle and the English Winnie-the-Pooh appear equally beloved by boys and girls of many different nations, while the German "Emil and the Detectives" has brought a chuckle in 14 languages, according to Miss Martin. Children have a natural liking for tales of other lands, it appears.

Idea Spreads in Europe

Children's libraries have been developed in many European countries since the beginning of the century and especially since the World War, Miss Martin said. In the United States alone there are 2000 children's librarians. At the same time, more good books for children are being written, she added.

Announcement of the award of the annual American prize for the most distinguished contribution to children's literature of the year, the Newberry medal, was made yesterday. Mrs. Elizabeth Foreman Lewis was given the prize for her book "Young Fu of the Upper Yangtse," which one critic pronounced, "the best story about a Chinese boy that has ever been written in English for English-speaking children."

The choice was made by a committee of 15 children's librarians and the award given by Mr. Frederic G. Melcher, editor of the Publishers' Weekly. The book was published by John C. Winston & Co., and is the author's first.

What boys read in 1933 as compared with what their fathers read was reported by Miss Julia F. Carter, of the Cincinnati Public Library. Studies show that many old favorites like Otis's "Toby Tyler," Stevenson's "Treasure Island," and Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer" hold their place without change as heads of the list of the favorites, but Drysdale, Henty and Stoddard have disappeared, Miss Carter said. Newcomers are London, Pyle, Peace and Will James.

Minimize Luck Stories

"Librarians have at last succeeded in reducing the demand for tales of the meteoric rise from newsboy to Wall Street magnate, those tales where manly virtue is rewarded instantly," said Miss Carter. "They have increased the liking for books that emphasize the joy of achievement due to hard work and courage rather than to mere luck. Congressional medals have been awarded for less difficult deeds."

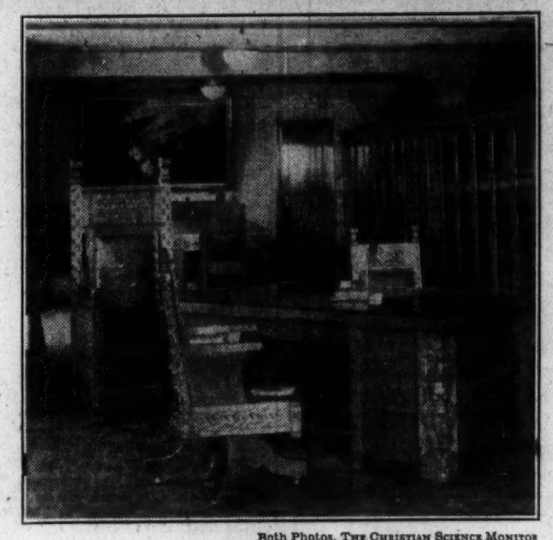
A national radio program for children, to interest them in books and lead them to the creative use of leisure was advocated at a conference on library radiocasting. The American Library Association would be the logical agency to undertake the project, said Mr. L. L. Dickerson of Indianapolis, chairman of the conference.

Many local librarians reported that they are meeting the needs of their communities by radiocasting stories or book reviews for children over local stations. Mrs. Mary Duncan Carter of Magill University, Montreal, radiocast a series of travel stories which introduced children to the folk lore of the country in which "Aunt Mary Duncan" and her pet elephant journeyed. Other librarians have found an audience for talks to parents giving them advice in guiding their children's reading.

Librarians are as much concerned as parents and teachers over the type of national juvenile radiocast now being given, said Miss Jessie Gay Van Cleve of the American Library Association. They realize that good nation-wide programs cost money but they think the opportunity so great that funds will have to be found.

Miss Dorothy Gordon, radio artist, told the conference that she had observed on a trip to Europe that excellent children's programs were being given in England, Germany and especially Denmark.

Books Were This Man's University



Both Photos, The Christian Science Monitor

Peace in Private Library

Top—Corner in Library of C. H. Thordarson Showing Dustproof Cases. Bottom—Another Corner in the Library. The Carvings Are of Icelandic Origin and Design.

Librarians See One of Noted Private Collections of Books

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 19—Members of the American Library Association made a pilgrimage today to a section of the city where one least expects to find anything of interest to book lovers—that throbbing, thumping, smoky, grimy industrial quarter just north of the business district.

But they found inside one of those typical factory buildings such treasure as would reward a bookman for a much more arduous journey—a private library which is regarded by those who know rare books as one of the excellent ones of the world.

It is the collection of Mr. C. E. Thordarson, better known as a leading manufacturer of high-voltage transformers, and as an inventor of electrical instruments, an American citizen of Icelandic birth who has built up by his own efforts a manufacturing plant employing more than 1000 persons.

Interesting as the library is to students of books and literature, there is something about the man Thordarson, the scholar-inventor-business man, which is still more unusual. It is characteristic of him that he carries on his large electrical manufacturing business from a desk curiously carved with Icelandic reliefs; that he and his business associates sit on chairs befitting stalwart vikings, seats carved with Norse runes which this versatile industrialist can read without effort; while about the walls of his factory office some 2500 volumes of classics, many of them rare originals, look down.

Reared As Farm Boy

Some facts about his life were told the writer by Mr. J. Christian Bay, librarian of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, who knows him well.

The Thordarson family emigrated to this country from Iceland when Chester Thordarson was a small lad. His mother, left a widow shortly after, settled on a farm in Wisconsin. When the family moved to North Dakota, young Thordarson drove the cattle all the way.

Mechanics and invention early interested him. He never went to large school, being obliged to go to work to help his family after he finished the sixth grade, but in later years the University of Wisconsin gave him an honorary degree for his natural scientific work and also in recognition of his conservation activities for the State of Wisconsin.

Mr. Bay tells a charming story of the day he accompanied his friend on the march to receive the honorary recognition. Garbed in academic robes, the Icelandic inventor, walking in the solemn procession, whispered to his friend: "They don't know what they're doing. I never got past the sixth grade." But Mr. Bay assured him they knew very well what they were doing. Academic education isn't the only kind a person may get. Self-education may be even deeper.

Books Were His Teachers

Mr. Thordarson's books were his teachers. His first books were texts on physics and chemistry. From technical books he moved into the field of Icelandic literature, then into English literature of the sixteenth century. Now his library includes a wide range of subjects, being especially rich in early works on agriculture and botany. Mr. Thordarson explains his interest in these subjects quite simply: "I was a farm boy."

Mr. Thordarson was visited this week by a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. While business callers waited, he drew out a bunch of keys and unlocked the doors of the dust-proof, fireproof cases which he designed and had built in his factory to house his collection. He took down one of his best-loved books, the first printed text of the entire Bible in English, the Myles Coverdale translation, dated 1535, 76 years earlier than the date of the King James version. There are thought to be only seven copies of this edition in existence.

Mr. Thordarson's interest in the book is much deeper than that of the collector who prizes books merely for their rarity. He interprets his volumes. The beautiful English of this one, he said as his guest turned its historic pages, had a great influence on English literature. A century after its appearance England had 400 poets writing the rich native language of the period.

Has Many Prize Volumes

Mr. Bay, who is an authority on libraries, says that Mr. Thordarson's collection of Icelandic writings is the third in its field in the world. Some of the English volumes are equally outstanding.

Among the extremely rare volumes is an edition of Shakespeare's poems dated 1640, the first edition of Izaak Walton's "Compleat Angler" and four successive ones, a copy of "The Schole-Master" by Roger Ascham, dated 1570, and the "Great Herbal," dated 1561. He has a unique copy of "The Wellspring of Sciences" by H. Baker, a second edition, printed 1564, which is ten years earlier than the earliest edition of this book in the British Museum. His early books on agriculture constitute a chapter in themselves. His botanical library too, could stand on its own merits.

It would be easy to give the value of some of these books in dollars, but that is not the way Mr. Thordarson appraises them. Mr. Bay wrote of him: "This collector of rare books invariably makes the books speak instead of letting us know what financial forces must be liberated in order that one man might gratify his craving for rare books." Mr. Bay thinks that a line from Roger Ascham might be applied to Mr. Thordarson:

"He read to knowe, and knew to live." It is a great pleasure to this collector to share his volumes with those who appreciate them.

Germany Makes Tax Concession For Air Defense

Individual Expenses Thus Incurred Deductible 100 P. C. From Income

BERLIN Oct. 19 (AP)—An unusual decree by Finance Minister Count Lutz Schwerin von Krosigk indicated today that Germany is getting ready in earnest to ward off any attacks from the air.

All money expended by private individuals or firms for adding to Germany's protection from air attacks can, under the decree, be deducted 100 per cent from the income in making income and corporation tax returns.

"By the Treaty of Versailles," it reads, "Germany was forbidden to maintain military planes and hence we were denied the most effective weapon against air attacks."

"All the greater importance attaches to civil air protection measures calculated to insure the population against danger of attacks from the air," it continued, adding:

"In the interests of the population as well as the national defense such measures must be most widely encouraged, also by tax reduction."

The defense decree observes that air protection primarily concerns industrial undertakings, businesses with a large number of employees and house owners—all of whom should take measures of protecting their employees, plants, houses and inmates.

Measures suggested include the building of bomb-proof cellars, acquiring gas masks, installing alarm arrangements, and drilling squads in the use of defensive instruments.

Even for substituting concrete floors instead of wooden and strengthening foundations by girders, the tax reductions will be granted.

Meanwhile, Herr Carl Buecker, war ace who for more than a decade conducted airlpane works in Sweden, has been recalled to Germany, where he has founded a new airplane plant at Johannisthal, near Berlin.

Herr Buecker is regarded as one of the greatest experts on steel plane construction. It is recalled that before and during the war military fliers were trained at Johannisthal. Herr Buecker's factory is said to be for commercial plane construction only.

Lack of State Fund Fails To Halt Washington Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YAKIMA, Wash. — When the Washington State Legislature declined to appropriate money for the State Fair in Yakima, that community decided to hold a fair for central Washington. The task of preparing for and managing the fair was turned over to the Yakima Junior Chamber of Commerce.

A creditable agricultural and industrial exhibit was put on, which was called the Washington Mid-state Fair Livestock and poultry exhibits were almost as large as at previous exhibitions. Breeders of the Pacific Northwest showed their prize stock as heretofore.

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SECOND FLOOR

Relentless War Against Drugs Opens in Boston

Federal District Attorney Asks Judge for Heavy Sentences

War on illegal drug traffic in Massachusetts to be waged until every dope ring in the State is wiped out, was dramatically announced in the Federal District Court in Boston today by United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford.

The new federal attorney made known his plans to drive out the dope peddler in the district over which he presides, before Judge Hugh D. McClellan in the criminal session of the court. Mr. Ford was trying his first case since his appointment to office. The case involved four alleged narcotic law violators which followed a $20,000 dope seizure in Dedham several weeks ago.

In urging Judge McClellan to impose the maximum sentence upon Mrs. Rose Sullivan, one of the defendants, Mr. Ford, declared that there has come to his attention during the last few weeks an increasing amount of dope peddling cases in Massachusetts.

He said that bootleggers, finding themselves losing business because of legal beer and also because of the probable real of tre Eighteenth Amendment are turning to other illegal practices such as forming dope rings and engaging in the traffic of drugs.

"This situation must be nipped in the bud," Mr. Ford told Judge McClellan. "One of the most effective methods in my opinion is to impose stiff sentences to offenders This will sound a warning to others engaged in the drug traffic and will let them know that the local narcotic division of the Government means business."

Mrs. Sullivan pleaded guilty and was given a two-year sentence in a woman's reformatory. The other defendants are being held in $2500 bail pending action by the United States Commissioner, Mr. Edward C. Jenney.

Hardly an hour after Mr. Ford's plea was made, Federal Judge Hugh D. McClellan, sentenced Angelo Quercia of Somerville to seven years in the Lewisburg federal penitentiary in Pennsylvania after he had been found guilty by a federal jury for the second time on an illegal drug charge.

On the Road to Cranberry Sauce

Both Photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Harvesting the Crop

Upper Picture—Gathering the Ripe Berries by Means of a Scoop-Like Picker. Lower Picture—Loading Boxes on Rubber-Tired Wheelbarrow.

Wise Boy Saves Honey; Gets Year at College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—When Mr. Clarence Dean, sophomore in Westminster College here, becomes a successful business or professional man, he can look back and thank the honey bees, not only for inspiration, but for the actual wherewithal to obtain an education.

Young Dean a farmer boy from Myton, Utah, came to Salt Lake City recently with a determination to attend college this year in spite of the depression, and with a load of honey which his bees had gathered during the summer.

Westminster College needed honey, so a trade was arranged—1200 pounds of honey for expenses during the school year.

Cranberry Crop In Massachusetts Shows an Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Oct. 19—Rocking their cradle scoops to the tune of "Swing Low Sweet Chariot," or "Git Along Little Dogie, Git Along," cranberry pickers on the large bogs to the west of here are completing the harvesting of the 1933 crop.

When the last crate is counted, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, the Massachusetts yield is expected to total 390,000 barrels compared with 370,000 for last year. Elsewhere in the United States too, in New Jersey and Wisconsin particularly, crops have been unusually good and the total yield for the country is estimated at 580,000 barrels, an increase of 40,000 barrels over last year.

Cranberries, made famous by the Thanksgiving dinners of early New England, were found by the Pilgrims growing wild on Cape Cod and in the boglands to the west of their settlements. They were not the same as the European berries, those recorded in the old Norse Sagas and cultivated on the continent for use in making a tart sauce, but were larger and tastier.

Through modern methods of cultivation an even better berry has been developed and up-to-date methods of preservation and distribution make it possible for more than 35 tions to enjoy Massachusetts-made cranberry sauce. Every year the demand increases and every year more boglands are given over to cranberries. An acre of prime plants is worth from $1000 to $1200.

This year an attempt is being made to raise another crop in corelation with the Thanksgiving sauce product. Blueberry bushes have been planted on the borders of a great many bogs and otherwise useless land is being turned over to the cultivation of this sister crop. Natives depend to a large extent on the cranberry-picking money to support them for the rest of the year and if blueberries can be raised on the side, it will mean another period of work for pickers and added income.

Blueberries already raised in some sections are found to attain a much larger size and finer quality than those grown in the wild state. Bog owners are waiting anxiously the time when their new crop will be ready to harvest. The picking seasons of the two crops do not conflict and there is every reason to believe that Cape Cop blueberries will become as well known in the future as Cape Cod cranberries.

Promotion of Sales Condemned In Report on Liquor Control

Rockefeller Board, While Opposing Private Licenses, Offers Nine-Point Plan—Favors Ban on Tie-In of Retail Places and Wholesalers

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 — Nine recommendations that should be incorporated into any liquor license system are set forth in the report by Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick and Mr. Albert L. Scott, who were named by Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr. to study liquor control methods.

Having placed themselves on record in previous installments of their report as opposed to any form of liquor license system because of the inherent dangers of such methods of control, the authors of the report declare that their task would be incompletely performed did they fail to present an outline of what they consider "the soundest possible licensing system, if such a system must be adopted."

Establishment of a state licensing board with state-wide authority and responsibility composed of persons of "intelligence, character and integrity" are outstanding requirements, they assert. Other features recommended in the report are the banning of the "tied house," or establishment under contract to sell exclusively the produce of one manufacturer; restrictions of the number and character of places where liquor may be sold; classification of licenses so as to take into account the inherent differences between beer, wine and spirits; regulation of hours of sale; prohibition of sales practices which encourage consumption and steps to control prices and profits.

Single Licensing Board

The installment made public today follows in part:

Some states will doubtless be tempted to follow beaten paths and adhere to the old rules; and our task would be incompletely performed if we failed to present an outline of what we consider the soundest possible licensing system, if such a system must be adopted.

First: The outstanding prerequisite of a licensing system is the creation of a single state licensing board, with state-wide authority and responsibility, appointed by the governor and working through a well-paid, full-time managing director. The administrative personnel of the board should be appointed on a merit basis, free from politics and with a permanent tenure. The board should have an appropriation commensurate with its responsibilities.

It is possible that the state board should be supplemented by local agencies in metropolitan centers and by advisory boards in other areas. In general, however, experience has proved that a licensing board with state-wide powers is more efficient, more responsive to broad public opinion, and more free from political influence than autonomous county or municipal bodies can possibly be.

The state board should control both beverage and industrial alcohol and should be responsible for the granting and revoking of all licenses. It should also be given the widest possible discretion in regard to the issuance of regulations. Indeed, flexibility of administration within broad limits of policy determined by the legislature is a cardinal principle.

Matter of Personnel Important

Second: The intelligence, character and integrity of the members of this board are considerations of the first importance. Unless these qualities are conspicuously present, the licensing system will be defeated before it starts. The members should be given long terms of office and should be eligible for reappointment. Their security of tenure will help to make them independent of political pressure.

Third: The "tied house" and every device calculated to place the retail establishment under obligation to a particular distiller or brewer, should be prevented by all available means.

"Tied Houses," that is, establishments under contract to sell exclusively the product of one manufacturer, were, in many cases, responsible for the bad name of the saloon. The "tied house" system had all the vices of absentee ownership. The manufacturer knew nothing and cared nothing about the community. All he wanted was increased sales. He saw none of the abuses and as a non-resident was beyond local social influence

Limit on Number of Licenses

Fourth: Suitable restrictions should be established by the license law or by administrative regulation with respect to the number and character of places where liquor may be sold. This is regarded as of the highest significance in England, where great effort is being made to reduce the number of licenses from year to year and to improve the appearances and character of licensed places. The number of licenses may be limited on a population basis.

Fifth: Licenses should be classified to recognize the inherent differences between beer, wine and spirits as problems of control.

Regulating Hours of Sale

Sixth: The hours of sale of liquor, particularly for on-premises consumption, should be carefully regulated. The English plan of stopping such sale, and closing places of sale, for two hours during the afternoon appeals to us as desirable.

Seventh: Licenses issued for the retail sale of liquor should run not only to the person who sells but to the premises where the liquor is sold. Revocation of a premises license is a far more effective weapon of control than is the revocation of an individual license.

Eighth: The license law should prohibit, as far as possible, all sales practices which encourage consumption. This would include treating on the house, sales on credit or I. O. U.'s, bargain days, and reduced prices previous to elections.

Ninth: In addition to the foregoing possibilities, an effort may be made under the licensing system to control prices and profits. In Rhode Island, where legislation of this type has already been passed, the price control provision has been extended to the wholesale rather than to the retail trade. Experience in this field is limited, but experiment may be fruitful.

For example, the licensing authority might be authorized to establish minimum and maximum prices for the sale of liquor, to require uniform systems of accounts to be kept by liquor dealers, and to capture as an exeise all profits in excess of a specified rate or a percentage of all profits.

'Better Parents' Stressed as Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 19—Parents of today are faced with greater responsibilities probably, than those of any previous generation, Miss Alice Sowers, associate chairman on parent education of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, told the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association here today.

Miss Sowers stressed the responsibility of local units in exerting influence to make better parents and better community surroundings for children. New pre-parent and human relationship courses in the school were cited as rich in promise.

Ratification by Massachusetts of the national Child Labor Amendment will be urged tomorrow at a session of the State legislative program.

Thirty-one new associations have been added in the last year, reports show, making a substantial net gain.

Mrs. Paul Kelsey of Brookline was officially nominated for president for the insuring two years.

War Talk Is 'All Bunk,' London Editor Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—War is not "just around the corner" in Europe and the war talk in various countries is "bunk" and is contrary to the real sentiments of most of the people, according to Mr. Ralph D. Blumenfeld, chairman of the board of the London Daily Express and formerly its editor for 30 years.

If the United States and Great Britain are "true to the guiding principle of liberty, justice and peace," they can make war impossible, Mr. Blumenfeld asserted in an interview on his arrival here, Tuesday, on board the steamship Olympic of the White Star Line.

"There is plenty of war talk in Europe, but it is all bunk," he said. "It is easy to talk war, but quite another thing to make it."

Trade Group Starts Inquiry Into Salaries

(Continued from Page 1)

ties pledged itself to offer its own 40,000 shares at prices ranging from $210 to $220 a share, while Mr. Wiggin's personal corporation furnished the same amount for $225 to $240 a share, and accordingly stood to win some $750,000 over and above what Chase Securities received.

Besides this remunerative arrangement to Mr. Wiggin, his further testimony showed that the Shermar Company got a substantial cut in the fees and commissions appertaining to the pool besides other compensations.

Mr. Wiggin's own explanation was that it was agreed to liquidate the Chase Securities-Metoptan account first, and that accordingly he stood "a greater risk of not getting out." Mr. Pecora's questions indicated that he thought the risk slight in any event.

Another feature brought out by Mr. Pecora was that Chase Securities finally allotted 30,000 shares to its subsidiary Metoptan and 10,000 to the Shermar Corporation as agents for its disposal, but made no formal record in the corporation minute books of the arrangement. Members of the Senate Investigating Committee seemed to think such informality extraordinary.

Not Hardly Investments

During testimony Mr. Wiggin denied that these market operations were "speculation," but agreed that they were hardly "investments." He ended by describing them as "temporary investments." He said the first two operations were to stabilize the market. He abruptly changed ground, however, after consulting his attorneys, and said the purpose was to get "a wider distribution" of Chase stocks.

Mr. Pecora brought out that blocks of stock were being bought and sold the same day, and described the process of "churning the market." Mr. Wiggin said the third pool was designed to enable the Chase Securities Corporation to dispose of 40,000 shares.

At another point, Mr. Wiggin testified that his family acquired 1100 shares in the first pool, during the course of which the price was sent up 100 points. Mr. Wiggin left the Chase National Bank recently, but receives a $100,000 salary a year for life.

Before the hearing started today Senate investigators charged that officials of the Chase bank were seeking to block an inquiry into loans made to Cuba, because of the unsettled condition of the republic. Senator Duncan U. Fitecher (D.) of Florida, chairman of the committee, however, said the inquiry would probably be made. The Chase bank floated a $225,000,000 loan for Machado's government.

Arms Conference Adjournment Talked

(Continued from Page 1)

Eric said, "to cultivating friendly relations between our two countries and in the discharge of this task so important for the cause of general peace and prosperity, I confidently look to your Excellency and your Ministers for the continuance of the same valuable assistance as was afforded to my predecessor."

Sir Eric further stressed the essential need of international coöperation. "To surmount our individual difficulties joint efforts are needed; to render those efforts fruitful reciprocal trust and confidence are essential," he declared.

Germany to Negotiate Only on Equal Terms

BERLIN, Oct. 19 (AP)—Chancellor Adolf Hitler proclaimed yesterday that Germany will participate in no conference or agree to no convention "as long as she is not treated equally."

As if to still reports abroad that the Reich may return to the Disarmament Conference and the League of Nations, the Chancellor in a speech to his followers maintained:

"Germany is determined in the future to attend no conference, enter no league, agree to no convention, and sign nothing as long as she is not treated equally."

Curley Supports Foley to Succeed To Mayor's Post

Backing Clarifies Issue Among Democrats; Asks Party for Sweep

The kaleidoscopic Boston mayoralty campaign presents an entirely new picture to the 302,000 odd registered voters today, with the indorsement of Mr. William J. Foley, district attorney of Suffolk County by Mayor James M. Curley. Mr. Curley came out without reservation this morning for the district attorney in his candidacy for Mayor.

This shift of the scenery and the back ground rearranges the leading actors in the mayoralty drama now being put on the Boston boards.

Grand "Free for All"

Political wiseacres are saying today that the brunt of the fight is now waging between Frederick W. Mansfield, Good Government-indorsed candidate; Malcolm E. Nichols, former mayor and annointed standard bearer of the so-called Republican city machine, and the Suffolk County district attorney, Mr. Foley.

But political analysts at the same time do not forget that Henry Parkman is a Republican chieftain in his own right and he has a record, no mean one, of having taken the measure of that doughty Republican Sachem, Charles H. Innes, in Mr. Innes' own senatorial district, as well as elections to the City Council of Boston and the State Senate.

And still very much in the political orating, if not the running, are Mr. Joseph F. O'Connell, former South Boston and Dorchester Congressman, Judge Michael H. Sullivan, for years chairman of Boston's Finance Commission, and that figure always to be reckoned with in a political tussle in Boston, Daniel H. Coakley of the Executive Council.

Party Must Win

Mayor Curley makes his appeal for Mr. Foley very largely as a Democrat, despite the fact that these Boston municipal elections are nominated in the bond as non-partisan. He reminds the Boston Democrats that next year a governor is to be elected in Massachusetts and a United States senator and a congressman as well.

He also reminds the Democrats that two years after that another presidential election will be held. He insists that Boston Democrats must elect a Boston Democrat for Mayor and show the power of the party, even in this non-partisan election of Mayor and city councilmen.

R. J.

'Thundering' Call for Peace

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 19

THE "biggest book in the world" was unveiled in Union Square Oct. 16, and started on a tour of the country before being sent to the Disarmament Conference under the auspices of World Peaceways, Inc.

The book containing a petition, for which a million signatures will be sought, was described by Mr. Herbert S. Houston, past president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, as a "roaring, thundering demand for peace."

"It cries out to the nations in the League," he said, "and it cries out to Germany to keep their pledge to humanity. Practically every one of these nations has outlawed war. Nearly every one of them is armed to maintain war. What a shocking contradiction. Peace on the lips and a gun at the belt."

A telegram from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in which she regretted her inability to attend and expressed hope for the success of the movement, was read. Also there was a message from Mr. Arthur Henderson of England, chairman of the Disarmament Conference, stressing the necessity for international coöperation.

Germany Bars Books Of Non-Teuton Kin

BERLIN, Oct. 19 (AP)—Works of foreign as well as German authors were barred today from Thuringian public libraries, unless they display "a kinship to Teutonic and Nordic feeling."

The Ministry of Education published the instructions, under which books are not to be judged on literary merits, but primarily on the authors' racial and political sentiments.

Books expressing democratic, liberalistic, antimilitary, antireligious, pacifistic or Pan-European viewpoints are excluded. Freudian or Darwinistic literature also is banned. "Products of the Jewish spirit in particular are to be removed," the instructions read.

M. I. T. Professors To Get Reserve Cash

Contributions made to the salary reserve plan at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, under which members of the staff and employees undertook to protect the school against possible serious deficit during the period of economic readjustment, will be returned, it was announced today by President Karl T. Compton at the faculty meeting.

The salary reserve fund, which has been characterized by college administrative officers throughout the country as a model plan for meeting possible financial contingencies, was started last November. Under its provision, members of the staff and employees contributed 10 per cent of their salaries.

Discontinuance of the fund has been made possible by the more favorable financial outlook, according to which there is little likelihood of a deficit being incurred during the current year. President Compton also stated that "this action is due in a large measure to the splendid coöperation of the staff in avoiding unnecessary expenditures, and to the gratifying increase in enrollment."

Detroit Tax Cash Curbing Inroads Of Scrip Habit

City Treasurer Expects Arrearage Payments of $5,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 19—Just as 25,000 city employees have become resigned to the scrip habit, into which Detroit has fallen, along comes the glad news that there may be enough cash received to "sweeten the pay rolls" for several months.

Delinquent taxes have started to roll into the office of the city treasurer, Mr. Charles L. Williams, as the result of a charter amendment passed at the recent primary election, removing penalties from arrearages that are made up during the next three months.

It is anticipated by the treasurer that as much as $5,000,000 back taxes may be taken in before the first of the year, when the period of grace expires. This would enable the city to pay at least half of its salaries in cash, and the balance in scrip; otherwise employees might not have seen any currency in their envelopes for months to come, according to officials.

Before the election a $10,000,000 scrip issue had been authorized for the payment of salaries up to Jan. 10, which is the date of redemption. But with cash now coming in, the scrip will last considerably longer. Detroit formed the habit last year with an $18,000,000 issue of scrip, and was finding it difficult to "taper off" until the passage of the tax amendment changed hope into a pleasing measure of realization.

For delinquent taxpayers who are unable to take advantage of the 90-day "no penalty" arrangement a seven-year plan has been devised. Their taxes may be grouped and divided into 14 semi-annual payments with interest from Oct. 14, 1933.

There is now more than $50,000,000 in delinquent taxes on the city books, nearly enough to operate the municipality for a year under its present program of curtailment.

THERE'S A TANG in the air these crisp fall days. The countryside is a blaze of autumn glory—beckoning you to come out in your car, feast your eyes, enjoy yourself!

We have a gasoline that puts a tang in your engine to match that tang in the air—Socony Mobilgas with Climatic Control, a feature all its own that coaxes every ounce of power, every bit of mileage, out of your car in this changeable fall weather. With Socony Mobilgas you hum along smoothly, silently, because we've packed into it the highest anti-knock quality ever put into a regular-priced gasoline.

What could be better than that? Only one thing! A bracing drive over the highways of Soconyland this week-end with your engine purring along on Socony Mobilgas and Mobiloil.

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The Home Forum

Living Backwards

THERE are people who, by their familiarity with bygone days, seem to live in the past as truly as in their own times. The writer of an article I ran across the other day calls this happy condition "Lengthening the Span of Life," increasing the number of our years at will, not forwards, but backwards. An excellent scheme it seemed to me, to stretch the memories that now take the place of our own experiences to include those of our ancestors. So, in this summer of 1933, I followed his recipe, and before long found myself wandering here and there in a pleasant corner of southern New Hampshire, enjoying the ripe age of some two hundred years, among the hills and valleys of today, but seeing in my mind's eye conditions and happenings that would astonish the whisking tourists on the concrete roads. Old names sounded in my ears: Upper Ashuelot, now the hot, little city of Keene, whose time-saving name was given to it in 1753 in honor of Governor Wentworth's friend, Sir Benjamin Keene; Packersfield; Monadnock No. 6. . . .

But no one becomes two hundred years old all in a minute; the stretching process goes slowly. If you will join me, you will have a chance to linger along the road. There was a time on the way back, when the landscape looked less as it did to the early settlers than it does now. In the vigorous eighteenth century and onward, when a man could chop down an acre of primeval forest in a day, little by little the wilderness was cleared, till the cutting was overdone. "All the white pine trees fit for His Majesty's Navy" were reserved for the King, and the biggest of them were hauled down trails cut straight as a modern highway, for their great lengths would not take a curve. Mast Street, near Manchester, still tells this tale. And pictures of Mt. Monadnock drawn fifty years or so ago show pastures that explain the stone walls still found far up its slopes. At that time seventy per cent of the countryside was open farms. Today seventy per cent is wooded now that the straight, young pines are advancing once more across the meadows.

We find the lives of the people in this region unbelievably isolated even eighty or a hundred years ago. A letter from New York cost eighteen and three-quarters cents; one from Boston, twelve and a half. If anyone in those days were in a hurry for news, he had better get some small boy to "hunt up the postmaster," and save a day or two. When in 1848 the Cheshire Railroad opened as far as Keene, there were festivities that seem exaggerated to our generation that goes by rail only when it cannot go by motor. The two engines were decked in flags and greenery; and, as they chugged their way across the last few miles and drew up in noisy fashion, bells pealed and cannons roared.

* * *

But to know real isolation, we must grow older still. We must push our way back past the weeks, around 1800, when fires blazed and smoldered on Monadnock, and permanently changed the outline of its firred summit to a bleak edge of rock—back into Revolutionary times. Trees closed in on all sides, and were used in many makeshift ways. We see sticks of hard pine burning instead of candles, "candlewood"; maples were cut down as fodder for horses, to eke out the scant pasturage: "I tie horses in ye top of tree to learn ym to eat Brouse," we read in an old journal. Salts of lye from the burnt trees on cleared land were sold to potash makers. We miss the familiar patches of squash and potatoes in those days of pumpkins and turnips. Grain was scarce; the nearest grist mill a long journey. Church was indeed a "meeting-house," one of the few places where the isolated farmers and their families gathered. They came for the day, bringing their dinners, sometimes a pot of beans. In winter the nearer neighbors supplied foot stoves. Apparently the minister's household was kept in linen by the congregation; the "amiable fair," according to a newspaper of 1789, wove the yarn, and the men, after a bit of prodding, saw to having it made into cloth.

The settlers suffered also from the isolation of illiteracy. Newspapers had a hard time to keep going when few of the country people could even write their names. The painted scenes on the signboards that used to swing in front of the old taverns told their story to a wider public than any that mere lettering could attract. Pen-and-ink minded as we are today, it is hard to adjust to a time when a transfer of land was not merely a question of handing over a deed, signed and witnessed, but depended as well on a ceremony, whose symbolism there was no mistaking, of delivering the property by "turf and twidge (twig) of the land." When our forefathers did take to writing, they are isolated from us by the words they used, and (let us hope) by their varied notions of spelling. They mention maple sugar as "humbo" (why, no one knows); refer to "swingling and hatcheling" in the preparation of flax; and their accounts of frontier expeditions include such spellings as "Cannonanaded and Bumbarged"; or a "soldier in the Melisha."

Still, familiar human traits now and then break through in the rare journals that have been saved from the accumulations in old attics. In the mist of daily records of chopping and carting and planting, the comment "Sereen air" gives an inkling that the writer, if he had more time, could have seen the beauty of his climate as well as we. Items in a day-book of 1809:

"To my horse to Marlboro .36
(Ought to be 2 miles further) . . .
"To what he promised for my oxen, 2.50
(Ought to be $5.00)"

show a decidedly modern grudge against underpayment.

* * *

In spite of the isolation, however, they were not too far away to hear the "Lexington Alarm." On April 21, 1775, a company of twenty-seven volunteers mustered in the meeting-house at Keene, and marched off to Cambridge. Not all the inhabitants by any means sided with the colonies. Some were not ready to shift allegiance to what they supposed a losing cause; and, as popular feeling ran high, the persecutions and "Investigations" to which they were subjected were not calculated to soften their feelings. A tall granite slab now stands in Nelson (once Packersfield) in honor of its pioneer settlers, who in 1776 signed the "Association Test," required by the Committee of Safety of New Hampshire, and worded partly as follows:

"To show our determination in joining our American brethren in defending the lives, liberties, and properties of the inhabitants of the United Colonies. . . ."

One name is missing: Breed Batchelder, the Tory of Packersfield. A cellar hole on the edge of the woods marks the site of Breed Batchelder's house. It was probably in 1766 that he built it, and there his daughter, Betsey, was born, the first white child born in Packersfield. Major Batchelder was not the sort of man to go unnoticed: as a boy he had served under General Abercrombie at Ticonderoga; he held several town offices, was a land surveyor, owned thousands of acres, was well educated and domineering. At the Lexington Alarm he let his men start off without him while he verified the news; and, when he caught up with them, found their confidence in him gone. After that, as he could never play a passive rôle, his activities involved him deeper and deeper. Today, as we enter the dark woods that he owned, we feel, in spite of the quiet setting, the tenseness of the days in 1777 when Batchelder, after trial and imprisonment, took refuge in a cave near by, where his wife used to bring him food through these thickets. We share the excitement of one day in particular on which he overheard from his den the neighbors who were looking for him discussing what they would do with him when they caught him. He dared stay in hiding no longer, but made a dash through these very woods, up the hill, and escaped, when they thought him cornered, only by sliding down a gully on the face of the cliff. That is the last we shall see of Breed Batchelder in Packersfield, for he joined the British forces, fought at Bennington, and finally settled in Nova Scotia.

* * *

New Hampshire is no richer in stories and memories than other localities. So, if you have found living backwards amusing, try it wherever you happen to be. There is no pleasanter way of reaching a venerable age!

P. R.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY
(Dutch Edition)

Their Country

Children who go adventuring in the deep
Woods know how far a sapling birch will bend,
Where the horned owl enjoys his daylight sleep;
They watch the chestnut burrs toward summer's end,
Foreseeing golden harvests of their own
When the first frosts turn everything to flame.
Such is their country, wild and overgrown,
More fruitful than these acres which we claim.

If they come home from school to rush away
On secret errands, set about no search,
But rather think how, on an earlier day,
We rode the supple branches of some birch
And built a hut in wildernesses where
Most any thicket might conceal a bear!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS.

House of Quiet

These late autumn days are almost the loveliest of the year. Wherever one goes, up to the wild heaths, down to the arable and park-land valleys, one walks in enchantment. Everywhere there is color: Stray gleams of it, scattered patches of it, whole flaming masses of it. All the gold of the sunshine is in beech and oak, elm and chestnut. Over the woodland pools slender birches hang, gold-spangled with leaf-sequins; lemon-yellow leaves of poplars, heart-shaped, flutter in the breeze, and the wild cherry and the maple spire up, vivid crimson, among the russet of the oaks.

Day by day now, in England, we are saying good-by to more of the flowers that have been so great a delight to us throughout the summer, but those that are left gleam brightly from browning hedgerow or stubble field. Thus we have the scarlet glint of poppies, the imperial purple of the knapweed, the dainty lilac of scabious; and, here and there, the blue gleam of a stray cornflower. Down the hillside by the brook the last willow-herb spikes have shed their rosy frills and are now covered with silky white down, like so many distaffs, above scarlet leaves and stems; but the purple loosestrife is still in bloom, leaning over the quiet water with a wistful ardor as if anxious not to lose sight of its reflection.

Close by a trail of black briony over a fence has bronze leaves and sealing-wax red berries; a guelder-rose is all aflame with lemon, rose and crimson; a green dragon fly hovers and then rests for a moment on a blazing cluster of golden ragwort. Orchards are laden with apples, like fruit of the Hesperides, hedges are spangled with blackberries, gray lichens on the boles and boughs of trees have turned to gold. The whole countryside is like a mosaic.

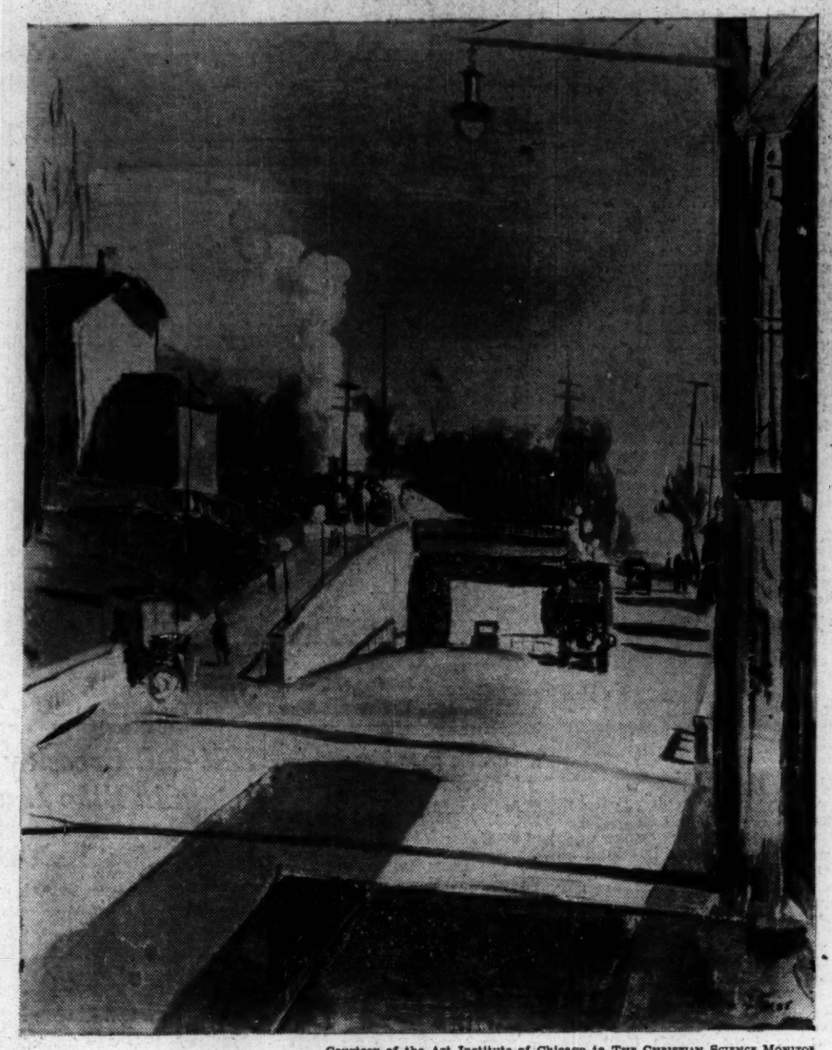
More than ever, the tranquillity of nature is apparent. In the lanes, in the mellow fields, in the gold-misted woodland glades, there is a dreaming stillness, a deep quietness which yet is not silence but just a wonderful peace threaded through with infinitesimal sounds, embroidering, as it were, a delicate tracery of sound on a velvet background of quiet. Sounds, for instance, of squirrels stealing to their nests with nuts and acorns, of strutting pheasants searching for beechmast; of moles boring underground and gently heaving the soft earth; of falling leaves and petals and the frail beating of insect wings; even, one might imagine, of the spiders spinning fragile webs of gossamer across the stubble fields. All these reach the senses as but a shadow of unheard sound.

In the woodlands falling leaves provide a continuous drop-curtain, hiding the slow shifting of stage furniture in preparation of the new act. Each layer of gold and scarlet buries the glades a little deeper in silence. Chaffinches and tits dart through the undergrowth; but they are dumb, as if oppressed with a sense of regret at summer's passing. Now and then, perhaps, there will be a sudden satyrical laugh from a woodpecker, or the chiff-chaff's song will ring out momentarily: "Chiff-*chaff!* Chiff-*chaff!*" like a quiet bell ringing somewhere "far, far in fairyland," but these fitful sounds only emphasize the stillness.

The robin is now minstrel-in-chief in the garden. His is the dirgelike song of fading flowers and shortening days, his pensive lay is punctuated now and again by a tiny sigh. All day long the melancholy calling of the partridges is wafted across field and pasture, and now and then the warning cries of pheasants in the woodlands will startle the brooding silence. With dusk, a brown owl goes flying down the edge of the copse, hooting vigorously and melodiously — a companionable sound, and less tangible than some of the slighter bird-voices of the night.

Now, too, the swallows are "making them ready to fly." Over to the west, this afternoon, there seemed to be a black cloud against the sky—it was an immense army of swallows, about to depart for a sunnier clime. There were hundreds assembled. Several birds wheeled out across the sky as though keeping watch for newcomers and rounding up the stragglers; others wheeled round and round behind a leader, then swooped down, settled for an instant on a pole or housetop, and rose again.

In the morning, we know, they will be gone—vanished silently and mysteriously overnight. Or perhaps we shall chance to see the great flocks passing overhead, flying high, like specks across the moon, and as they fly we hear them calling to each other in order to keep together. It is a strange and wonderful sound. It seems at one with the autumn melancholy in the air. One would like to fly with the swallows in pursuit of a lost summer.



Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Near Baltimore": From a Painting by Stephen Etnier

THIS suburban corner, "Near Baltimore," by Stephen Etnier of Philadelphia, has been loaned by the Milch Galleries to the Century of Progress exhibition at the Art Institute of Chicago. Although Etnier is still a very young man, his work is favorably known in Chicago as he has been represented in the annual American Oil Exhibition, where he received an award.

On account of its utter simplicity, this painting suggests a French origin; but, after all, the subject is more American than French. Simple and direct handling should come easily to an American, for we should be as direct in art matters as we are in our other activities.

The most striking thing, when one analyzes the canvas, is the architectural type of composition: almost all the lines are vertical or horizontal, and yet there is no rigidity. The long shadows, cast across the street by the electric light poles, are no mere accidents; they are in just the right places to destroy the monotony of an otherwise too simple foreground and focus our attention on the motor truck and the puffing engine in the middle distance. The electric light swinging from the bracket overhead serves the same purpose, but these important structural elements are so casually introduced that we hardly realize their importance. The white plume of smoke is opposed to the dark shadow of the underpass and these contrasting accents fix our attention in the center of this casual little drama, where nothing important seems to be happening, but where many activities are going on notwithstanding.

The impression of the picture as a whole is one of light and out-of-doors; the sky a quiet blue, the rest of the picture in dull yellowish grays except for a few strokes of red, orange and green in the lower right corner, which bring out the subtle relationships of the other colors. One who is accustomed to "short-hand" painting of this type would expect to find it very thinly painted, mere stains of color, with heavier accents. It is, however, a very solid piece of painting, with the impression of having been put down once and for all, with no need of change or modification. It is gratifying to see our younger artists looking open-mindedly about them and finding in their own immediate environment all the necessary material for canvases of true interest.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

The Experience of Rhythm

The first question with which the curious reader will challenge himself is the basic one of the difference between poetry and prose. What is the essential difference between experience presented in the form of poetry, and in the form of prose?

Now there is no doubt that the very sight of poetry on the page, before we have read a word of it, causes some effect on us. We instinctively prepare to give a certain special response, which we do not prepare for if we see a page of prose: we prepare to receive a certain special kind of experience. It is analogous to our feelings in a theater. We prepare ourselves there also to give a special response and to receive a special kind of experience. We are to see and hear men and women act and speak, but to see and hear them with a difference. Their experience may arouse in us the same emotions as our own experience, but they are detached from any immediate relationship with us. They exist in a world of what is really artifice, a world of three-walled rooms and painted trees and make-up and electric light. The effect is to cut off the men and women on the stage from the practical affairs of our daily lives, and the effect of the sight of poetry is the same. It is to cut off the words on the page from the practical use we make of words in our daily lives, and more often than not this effect is immediately increased because, owing to the necessity for economy of language, the poet usually challenges the reader's attention by his opening words. . . .

Poetry, as we have already said, is ultimately a matter of the kind of vision which the poet creates, and not a matter of lines: it is ultimately a question of whether the poet takes the reader to a different level of consciousness. But this is no contradiction of the statement that its basis is rhythm. For that mood is created for the reader by the way in which the poet orders and organizes language—there is no other way in which the reader can partake of it, and it is only created by the presence of a sustained, unified, organic rhythm in language. This need not be verse rhythm, but it will inevitably be poetic rhythm: "though the syllables may follow no apparent formula, the emotion will move along lines of power and order." —ELIZABETH DREW, in "Discovering Poetry." (New York: Norton.)

СКРЫТЫЕ СПОСОБНОСТИ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

МЫ ЧАСТО слышим выражение "комплекс самоумаления" в применении к людям, постоянно преуменьшающим свои способности. Вне сомнения, эти люди огорчаются таким своим душевным состоянием и были бы довольны какому либо средству избавления; они с радостью променяли бы страх, который говорит "я не могу",—на уверенность, которая заявляет "я могу."

Если Бог сотворил человека по Своему образу и подобию, и все люди в своем истинном бытии отражают Бога, одно бесконечное разумение, то можетли кто нибудь нуждаться в разумении или способностях? "Что такое разумение?" На этот вопрос Mary Baker Eddy отвечает на стр. 469 в своей книге "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Разумение есть всеведение, всеприсутствие и всемогущество. Это есть первое и вечное качество бесконечного Разума, триединого Принципа—Жизни, Истины, Любви—имя которому Бог." И так мы видим, что разумение есть качество бесконечного разума беспредельное во веки веков в своем истинном знании, присутствии и мощи. Это есть "то, что никогда не бывает ни бессознательным ни ограниченным" (Science and Health, стр. 588). Следовательно, ясно, что не отсутствие разумения или источника разумения является причиной нашего неумения или нашей слабости, а неведение о том, что человек—выражение или отражение бесконечного разумения.

Односторонность человеческого знания уверила людей, что каждый имеет свой собственный разум, ограниченный характерными свойствами, идущими от наших предков, ограниченный окружающей культурой и возможностями школьного воспитания. Следует ценить хорошее воспитание и образование, но и без них мы можем через Христианскую Науку обнаружить и использовать наши скрытые способности, выявленные, благодаря пониманию того факта, что человек есть отражение бесконечного разумения, отражение, заключающее в себе утонченное благородство, доброту, любовь и мудрость, превышающие все человеческое знание.

Science and Health (стр. 128) также говорит: "Деловые люди и люди науки нашли, что Христианская Наука увеличивает их выносливость и умственные силы, развивает умение распознавать людей, наделяет прозорливостью и понятливостью, а также возможностью превзойти свои обычные способности." И далее: "Знание Науки бытия развивает скрытые способности и возможности человека. Оно расширяет атмосферу мысли, давая смертным доступ к более обширным и возвышенным областям, оно поднимает мыслящего человека в его родной воздух провидения и проницательности."

Таким образом мы видим, что уже теперь и здесь способности человека могут быть расширены. Понимая через Христианскую Науку, что каждое свойство божественного разумения беспредельно, мы теряем соответственно чувство нашего ограниченного разумения и начинаем выражать качества бесконечного Разума. Как всепронизывающий солнечный свет, проникая в темную комнату, освещает ее своим сиянием, так и свет бесконечного Разума, проникая в человеческое сознание, озаряет его присущими Разуму свойствами.

Одна особа, начавшая заниматься Христианской Наукой, имела интересный опыт, показавший ей, как могут углубиться умственные способности человека. Она должна была приготовлять известные задания для одного исторического клуба, но постоянным источником затруднения являлась для нее кажущаяся невозможность удержать в памяти проделанную работу, на подготовление которой она всегда затрачивала много и труда и времени. По истечении лишь нескольких недель занятий Христианской Наукой, она, к своему удивлению, нашла, что может совершенно свободно запоминать свою работу, которую должна была представить. Спустя некоторое время, она перешла на поприще новых начинаний и без обычной подготовки, требуемой для них, увидела, что может достигнуть превосходных результатов.

Что Иисус и понимал, и проявлял то разумение которое дает нам все необходимое, об этом свидетельствовали его многочисленные, так называемые, чудеса, как даяние пищи, денег, здоровья, жизни, радости и мира, свидетельствовали даже тогда, когда человеческий разум заявлял, что ничего подобного не было на лицо и не могло быть полученным: "Разве ты не веришь, что Я в Отце и Отец во Мне? Слова которые говорю Я вам, говорю не от Себя; Отец, пребывающий во Мне, Он творит дела,"—это заявление Иисуса указывает, что он ничего себе не приписывал, но признавал Бога, божественный Разум, как единственный источник его умения поднятся над ограничениями, так называемого, человеческого разума, который в зависимости от материи верит в ограниченные средства для существования, в ограниченное здоровье, ограниченную жизнь и в ограниченные способности.

Какое бы то ни было наше поле деятельности—профессиональное или промышленное, в деловом ли мире или дома, —требуется разумение, чтобы направлять наши действия; наши достижения будут расширены и увеличены, если мы откажемся от представления, что у нас есть личный человеческий интеллект—будь он нисшего или высшего свойства, как это может казаться—и признаем одно бесконечное разумение—божественный Разум, как единственный, беспредельный источник знания и способностей.

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Latent Abilities

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE frequently hear the term "inferiority complex" applied to individuals who constantly belittle their own abilities. Without question such persons deplore this state of thought and would welcome a remedy; they would gladly exchange the fear which says "I can't" for the assurance which declares "I can."

Is it possible, when God made man in His image and likeness—and all men in their true selfhood reflect God, the one infinite intelligence—that anyone can be lacking in intelligence or ability? "What is intelligence?" is a question answered by Mary Baker Eddy on page 469 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures.' There she says: "Intelligence is omniscience, omnipresence, and omnipotence. It is the primal and eternal quality of infinite Mind, of the triune Principle,—Life, Truth, and Love,—named God." Thus we see that intelligence is a quality of infinite Mind, and is forever unlimited in true knowledge, presence, and power. It is "that which is never unconscious nor limited" (Science and Health, p. 588). Therefore it obviously is not a lack of intelligence or of a source of intelligence that causes inability and inefficiency, but only a lack of knowing that man is the expression or reflection of infinite intelligence.

The bias of human knowledge has made men believe that each has a mind of his own, limited to the characteristics of human ancestry, to the culture of environment, and to the education afforded by scholastic opportunities. Proper human education and culture are to be appreciated, but with or without these through Christian Science one can discover and utilize latent abilities brought to light by the knowledge of man's reflection of infinite intelligence, which reflection includes refinement, goodness, love, and wisdom excelling all human knowledge.

Science and Health also states (p. 128), "Business men and cultured scholars have found that Christian Science enhances their endurance and mental powers, enlarges their perception of character, gives them acuteness and comprehensiveness and an ability to exceed their ordinary capacity." And she continues: "A knowledge of the Science of being develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man. It extends the atmosphere of thought, giving mortals access to broader and higher realms. It raises the thinker into his native air of insight and perspicacity."

Thus we see how one's abilities are here and now enlarged. Understanding through Christian Science that every quality of divine intelligence is unlimited, one loses, proportionately, the sense of limited intelligence, and begins to express the qualities of the infinite Mind. As the all-pervading sunlight entering a darkened room brightens it with its own light, so the light of infinite Mind entering human consciousness enlightens it with its own characteristics.

One student, when she first began the study of Christian Science, had an interesting experience illustrating the enlargement of mental powers. It had been her duty to prepare certain lessons for a history club and her seeming inability accurately to remember the work in the preparation of which she had always spent ample time in study, had been a constant source of embarrassment to her. After only a few weeks of the study of Christian Science, much to her surprise she found that with little effort she always clearly remembered the work she was called upon to give. After a time she entered new fields of endeavor, and without the usual educational processes required for such achievements found herself accomplishing excellent results.

That Jesus understood and manifested the intelligence through which is supplied all things needful is evidenced by his many so-called miracles, the supplying of food, money, health, life, joy, and peace, even when human intelligence declared these were not in evidence and were impossible of attainment. His statement, "Believest thou not that I am in the Father, and the Father in me? the words that I speak unto you I speak not of myself: but the Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works," indicates that he took no credit to himself, but acknowledged God, divine Mind, alone as the source of his ability to rise above the limitations of the so-called human mind, which—on the basis of matter—believes in limited supply, limited health, limited life, and limited ability.

Whatever may be one's field of work, whether professional or industrial, in the business world or in the home, intelligence is required to direct one's activities; and his achievements will be enlarged and increased as he gives up a sense of personal human intellect—either inferior or superior, as it may have seemed to be—and acknowledges the one infinite intelligence, divine Mind, to be the only, the limitless, source of knowledge and ability.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Orange Peel

Next morning I won a small bet from Lady Diana Beauclerk, by asking him (Dr. Samuel Johnson) as to one of his particularities, which her Ladyship said I durst not do. It seems he had been frequently observed at the Club to put into his pocket the Seville oranges, after he had squeezed the juice of them into the drink which he made for himself. Beauclerk and Garrick talked of it to me, and seemed to think that he had a strange unwillingness to be discovered. We could not divine what he did with them; and this was the bold question to be put. I saw on his table the spoils of the preceding night, some fresh peels nicely scraped and cut into pieces. 'O, Sir (said I), I now partly see what you do with the squeezed oranges which you put into your pocket at the club.' JOHNSON. 'I have a great love for them.' BOSWELL. 'And pray, Sir, what do you do with them; You scrape them, it seems, very neatly, and what next?' JOHNSON. 'Let them dry, Sir.' BOSWELL. 'And what next?' JOHNSON. 'Nay, Sir, you shall know their fate no further.' Boswell. 'Then the world must be left in the dark. It must be said (assuming a mock solemnity), he scraped them, and let them dry, but what he did with them next, he never could be prevailed upon to tell. JOHNSON. 'Nay, Sir, you should say it more emphatically: — he could not be prevailed upon, even by his dearest friends, to tell.'—From BOSWELL'S "Life of Johnson."

The Pine Forest

We paused beside the pools that lie
Under the forest bough,
Each seemed as 'twere a little sky
Gulfed in a world below;
A firmament of purple light,
Which in the dark earth lay
More boundless than the depth of night
And purer than the day—
In which the lovely forests grew,
As in the upper air,
More perfect both in shape and hue
Than any spreading there.

—PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY. Poems.

The Sound of Mull

Here peace and quietness, like a waveless sea,
Flood through the waiting inlets of the soul;
The imprison'd thought slips cable, and is free,
Wakes from its foolish dreaming, and is whole.

H. F. K.

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New Defender For America's Cup Is Likely

Four Boats Built in 1930 Virtually Barred by Present Rules

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—With the four boats built in 1930 for defense of the America's Cup virtually barred by the specifications adopted following the victory of Enterprise over Shamrock V, interest of American yachtsmen today centered on what manner of cup defender would be built for 1934 and who would build her.

No official word has come from any of the men who were associated in the building of the cup boats three years ago. But it can be taken as an assured fact that the best racing yacht that Yankee resources and ingenuity can devise will cross the line with the British challenger Endeavor next September in defense of the battered old mug that has been held against the world since 1851.

With disquieting reports from abroad as to the potentialities of the boat George Nicholson is building for T. O. M. Sopwith, American designers are faced with a difficult task in building a boat that will have all the speed of Enterprise and yet without the mechanical gadets and featherweight mast which admittedly gave her much of her superiority.

The specifications for cup boats now call for a mast weighing 5500 pounds, provide that all standing and running rigging must be handled above decks and that "reasonable" living quarters must be installed for a crew.

The changes required are such that neither Enterprise, Weetamoe, Yankee or Whirlwind—the cup boats of 1930—likely could be altered to fit them and a new defender must slide down the ways before next summer.

One new departure in design used on Enterprise, a triangular room with slides to carry the mainsail to leeward on the foot, also probably will be used by Nicholson on the British challenger, removing another advantage America had in 1930.

Nicholson called it "the greatest contribution to yachting engineering in years" when he saw it on Enterprise and W. Starling Burgess, who designed it for the American boat, said he would place only a small royalty on its use so that the builders of all countries might avail themselves of it if they wished.

The challenge at this time has not found the United States entirely unprepared. It is understood Harold S. Vanderbilt, who skippered Enterprise to victory, has commissioned Burgess to design two new cup boats and that a model has been made and tested.

The British boat will be all-steel, along the lines of the successful Velsheda. Whether the American designers will stick to the conventional wood on a steel framework or follow the British plan remains to be disclosed.

National Football League

Club	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
Chicago Bears	4	0	0	1.000
Portsmouth	5	0	1	.833
New York	3	0	2	.600
Boston	2	*1	2	.500
Green Bay	2	1	2	.500
Brooklyn	1	0	1	.500
Pittsburgh	2	0	3	.400
Chicago Cardinals	1	0	3	.250
Philadelphia	0	0	2	.000
Cincinnati	0	0	4	.000

Result Oct. 18

Portsmouth 25, Philadelphia 0.

Presnell Is Star

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19 (AP)—Glenn R. Presnell, the lad whose praises they used to sing during his college days at Nebraska, led the Portsmouth Spartans' battering-ram attack to a 25-to-0 victory last night over the Philadelphia Eagles, baby members of the National Professional Football League. A ball-carrying flash, the Nebraska signal-caller toted the leather over for one of the Spartans' three touchdowns and kicked one of a pair of field goals the league's second-place club tallied during the contest.

Complete Control For Street

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19 (AP)—Charles E. "Gabby" Street, signed as manager of the San Francisco Missions, will have "complete control" of the Pacific Coast League baseball club, President Joseph Bearwald said today. Bearwald said the former world's championship manager of the St. Louis Cardinals will come to San Francisco early next year to take charge of the club for the 1934 season under a one-year contract. The Missions, one of San Francisco's two Coast League teams, led the circuit in hitting but finished seventh in the 1933 pennant race of the 8-club league. Bearwald said he would meet Street at the annual minor league meeting at Galveston, Texas, next month to discuss plans for building up the club. He promised to buy the players Street thinks the club needs. Street was a catcher with the San Francisco Seals in 1906 and 1907, before joining the Washington Senators.

No Players Drafted

DURHAM, N. C., Oct. 19 (AP)—Baseball's Class A leagues failed to draft any players from the lower circuits during the annual period set aside for them, it was announced yesterday at National Baseball Association headquarters. The drafting time for Class B leagues is Oct. 21-24.

Series Hero Receives His School Diploma

By the Associated Press

Gretna, La., Oct. 19

MEL OTT, slugging New York Giants rightfielder, and World Series hero, got his high school diploma here last night. Ott graduated from the Gretna High School in 1926, but he was playing with the Giants and could not be present at commencement exercises.

Mrs. Marian Odom, president of the Jefferson Parish School Board, rummaged around in office files and found the diploma.

She saved it until last night, when all Gretna turned out to welcome Ott, and presented it to him as thousands cheered.

Warm Polo Debate Centers About The Ranking for 1933

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—One of the warmest family debates polo has known in years centers about the prospective national ranking for 1933 of the country's foremost three players, Thomas Hitchcock Jr. of New York, Elmer J. Boeseke Jr. of California and Cecil Smith of Texas.

The official list will not be passed on until the annual meeting of the United States polo association in January but the official canvass of opinion has already begun, it was learned yesterday. At the same time, indications point definitely to the end of Tommy Hitchcock's reign not only as the world's only 10-goal star but as the top-ranking American player.

Smith Favored

A conesnsus of metropolitan polo writers and authorities, polled by the Assoicated Press, revealed a belief that all three aces of American polo should be rated the same, at nine goals, with a shade of opinion in favor of Smith, if any one of the trio is to be given the peak 10-goal rating. Smith is now rated at 9 goals, Boeseke at 7.

Hitchcock has been rated at the maximum of 10 goals since he first rose to international fame in 1921. Since he supplanted the great Milburn at the top, he has been considered in a class by himself, comparable to Bob Jones in golf, Babe Ruth in baseball, and Bill Tilden on the tennis courts.

On this year's performances, however, Hitchcock not only yielded the spotlight and bowed to the superior play of Smith and Boeseke in the outstanding matches of the season, the East-West series at Chicago, but he emerged from that embattled affair with a concussion that kept him out of the national championship tournament for the first time in his big-league career.

The big question seems to be: Is Hitchcock to be rated on past performances and on belief in what he can do when in top form or must his ranking yield to the comparison with what Smith and Boeseke achieved in a full season of competition?

Texan Brilliant

Smith's elevation to nine goals this year, for the first time, indicated the polo authorities considered the Texan as Hitchcock's outstanding rival, a view shared by most observers. After Smith's sensational play in the East-West matches, it was freely remarked he appeared much more entitled to a 10-goal ranking than Hitchcock.

Boeseke, whose handicap was reduced from eight goals at the start of the 1933 season, has not played on a losing team in any major competition within the past year. His record of starring with the United States, which won the Argentine open championship, as well as the Cup of the America's in an Argentine-American series last winter, followed by triumphs with the Midwicks in the Pacific coast tournament, the West All-Stars at Chicago and the Auroras in the national open leaves him in possession of unprecedented honors.

The experts are unanimous in believing "Big Bo" should be raised to nine goals, a ranking that only one other California star, Eric C. Pedley, has ever achieved.

Smith's backers feel that though he was outshone by Boeseke at the close of the season, nevertheless there were extenuating circumstances in the Texan's condition, following his bad fall at Chicago, and the fact he was not so well mounted as his rival in the open championship.

And Hitchcock followers still believe the colorful Tommy, "when right," can play the greatest polo in the world.

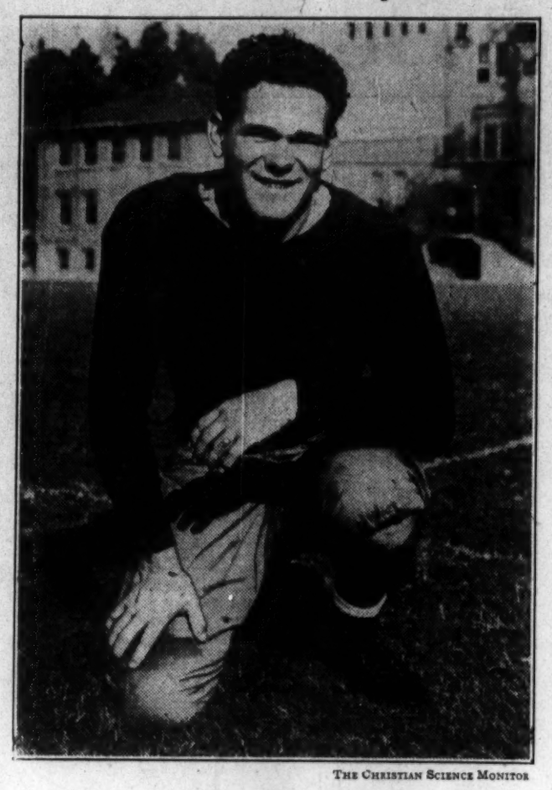
Miss Walsh Visits President

WARSAW, Poland, Oct. 19 (AP)—Stanislawa Walasiewicz (Stella Walsh), the former American woman sprint champion, yesterday was received by President Mosciciki on the eve of her departure for New York. The President of Poland talked with Miss Walsh for some time inquiring as to her plans and wishing her further success.

To Try Out With Bruins

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 19 (AP)—Norman Yellowlees, who starred last year with the Winnipegs, senior amateur hockey team, left yesterday for Quebec, where he will be given a tryout with the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League.

Chief of the Trojans



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Capt. Ford T. Palmer '34
University of Southern California Football Team

Whitlock Sets New World Walking Marks

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—H. H. Whitlock of the Metropolitan Walking Club, set up two new world walking records at the White City Stadium, here, recently, in a special 50-mile race. Most of Britain's leading walkers were competing. In four hours he covered 26 miles, 1593 yards, which is 67 yards more than J. Butler, England, walked when creating his record in 1905; and Whitlock's time for 27 miles was 4h. 43 3-5s., representing an improvement by 1 2-5s. on Butler's 1905 time for this distance.

The race was arranged by the Belgrave Harriers with the main object of giving their Olympic champion, T. W. Green, an opportunity to beat the records for 50 miles and 8 hours. These are held by Butler with 7h. 52m. 27s. and 50 miles, 1190 yards, respectively. Unfortunately Green was compelled to retire after covering 18 miles and Whitlock gave up at the 29-mile mark.

None of the 15 starters had covered 50 miles when the pistol was fired, exactly 8 hours after the start of the race, but F. E. Bentley, Belgrave Harriers, was only 971 yards short. T. W. Richardson, Woodford Green Athletic Club, covered 49 miles, 43 yards; S. E. Horton, Surrey Walking Club, 48 miles, 1157 yards; and Daniel Gum, Essex Beagles, 47 miles, 905 yards.

Sidelines

MORE nice gestures such as Jim Riley, Northwestern '32 and present Boston Redskin tackle, has made in actually donning a Harvard uniform to help the varsity linemen will not harm the professional game. At the same time some reward is due a helping hand.

Speaking of the professionals calls attention to the favorable impression the game is making in Boston. Here is a city traditionally versed in college football, and yet the pro game is making a place for itself. The game has caught on in other cities for a number of years and now seems to be on its way to success here. The reason is the high grade of finished football and the rugged, hard play.

Regardless of merits, the matter of West Point eligibility was an ill-advised topic for publication at the recent New York Harvard Club dinner. Fortunately the Army officials realize that the subject was decidedly embarrassing to the Harvard Athletic Association officials and not one of their choosing. Neither were they informed that the subject would be brought up. Harvard officials and students enjoy games with West Point and wish to continue.

Since the Army officials are satisfied with their eligibility rules and desire to allow all students the right to compete, their opponents should either stop playing Army, or, when defeated, minimize its importance in the advantage the Cadets have.

It is hoped that in the near future all eastern major football teams will play each other from the first game on and abolish the one-sided affairs with the small colleges. If an agreement is once made whereby all will start practice at the same time, it might come about. Late starters such as Harvard, Yale and Princeton hardly could face a major opponent that has had two weeks' practice for an opening game with equality. Very few people are much interested in viewing one-sided contests, and the times when the small college ties or defeats the major eleven are too few.

Leadership of scoring among the Big Ten football stars was disputed last Saturday by J. J. Berwanger '36 and Herman Everhardus '34, halfbacks at Chicago and Michigan, respectively. Each has scored five touchdowns and five afterpoints for a total of 35 points. The Maroon back may find the going more difficult against Purdue this week, and the same goes for the Wolverine, who faces Ohio State tacklers.

Capt. R. M. Graham '34, fullback at Kansas State College, became one of the leading scorers in the United States when he made two touchdowns against University of Missouri last Saturday. He now displays seven for a total of 42 points. It will be interesting to see if he can maintain his pace against University of Nebraska, an unscored-on eleven, this weekend.

M. G. A. Reëlects Cross

Charles H. Cross of the Unicorn Golf Club was reëlected president of the Massachusetts Golf Association at its annual meeting at the Commonwealth Country Club last night. Henry D. Brigham of the Country Club of Pittsfield and Benjamin W. Ayres of the Worcester Country Club were also reëlected vice-presidents. Charles E. Mason of The Country Club was elected secretary-treasurer to succeed Henry A. Wentworth of the Brae Burn Country Club, who declined a reëlection. Chairmen of the various committees were announced as follows: Joseph A. Galvin, Commonwealth C. C., handicap; Winthrop P. Hersey, Wellesley C. C.; course ratings; Francis DeS. Ouimet, Woodland G. C., state team; Arthur H. Ross, Marshfield C. C., tournament, and Adrian C. Sawyer, Brae Burn C. C., service section.

Leduc On The Market

MONTREAL, Oct. 19 (AP)—Officials of the Canadiens of the National Hockey League today said that Albert (Battleship) Leduc, famous defense player of the Flying Frenchmen for many years, was on the market. Leduc has been mentioned as involved in a deal with the Ottawa Senators for Allan Shields, Senators defense star.

Arsenal Defeats Everton

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Arsenal, champions of the English Soccer League last year, defeated Everton, cup holders, 3 to 0, in the annual battle for the Football Association's Charity Shield yesterday.

Hill and Crossley Regain Bike Lead

Boston Six-Day Bicycle Race—Third Day Team	Miles	Laps	Pts.
Hill-Crossley	721	9	128
Servignini-Reboli	721	8	158
McNamara-Seufert	721	8	146
Panatierre-DeFillipo	721	8	82
Dempsey-Miller	721	7	139
Lands-Ritter	721	7	120
Spencer-Bebaets	721	7	107
Winter-Walthour	721	7	92
Keith-LaFenetre	721	7	60
Croley-Grimm	721	6	78
DeVito-Manera	721	6	68
Sheehan-Keating	721	5	121
Silver-Black	720	5	148

Although they were toppled from the lead during the day and early evening, Norman Hill of San Jose, Calif., and Al Crossley of New Bedford, Mass., regained their lead in the Boston six-day bicycle race at the Boston Garden during the late-evening sprints and jams. At the time of the final jam, Hill and Crossley were in a first-place tie with the teams of Servignini and Reboli, and McNamara and Seufert.

The final standing for the day found the youthful team of Panatierre and DeFillipo in a second-place tie with Servignini-Reboli and McNamara-Seufert, though trailing these two in points totaled. No teams have dropped out as yet, but within a day or two the field may be lessened in numbers.

Ruth to Manage Yankees?

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Babe Ruth may be the next manager of the New York Yankees, but he will have to wait at least two years for the job, Col. Jacob Ruppert, owner of the club, said today. The contract of Joe McCarthy still has two years to run and there isn't likely to be a change even when it expires unless he runs into difficulties piloting the Yanks in the next two seasons. "I think Ruth will make a splendid manager," Ruppert said. "He's settled down and is very serious about his future. He's talked about managing a team. I'd like to keep Ruth with the Yankees, but I'll not interfere if he gets a change to better himself." Ruppert added that he hadn't given any consideration yet to the Babe's contract for next year and as for his becoming manager, "Who can tell what will happen in the next two years?

Gold Cup Race On Lake George

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—The 1934 Gold Cup speedboat race will be held on Lake George, N. Y., on Aug. 4, it was decided last night at a meeting of the Gold Cup contest board. Challenges were received from Ed. G. Ericson of the Buffalo Launch Club and Arron De Roy of the Detroit Yacht Club. The cup was won this year by George Reis of Lake George with his veteran boat, El Lagarto. The board also ruled that all hulls which have been used in Gold Cup races during the past five years can be used in the next three years, even if changes in the rules of the race are made which otherwise would disqualify them. There was a long discussion as to whether superchargers should be permitted on Gold Cup boats but the committee failed to reach an agreement on the subject.

Connell As Spare Goalie

OTTAWA, Oct. 19 (AP)—Alex Connell, one of the outstanding goaltenders of the National Hockey League for a good many years, has become a second stringer at his own request. The former captain of the Ottawa Senators will act as relief man for young Billy Beveridge, reversing last year's rôle. In announcing the change, T. F. Ahearn, president of the club, did not give Connell's reasons for going into semi-retirement, but it is understood that Alex wanted to devote more time to business. Under the new arrangement, Connell will be available to tend the Senator goal if needed.

Canadiens Sign Cude

MONTREAL, Oct. 19 (AP)—Wilf Cude, who starred with the Philadelphia Arrows last year and before that was utility goaltender for the National Hockey League and goalie of the Philadelphia Quakers in their one season, has been signed by the Montreal Canadiens. He will be loaned to the Syracuse International League club, subject to immediate recall in case of a mishap to Lorne Chabot, regular Canadien net minder.

M. C. C. Scores 362

KARACHI, India, Oct. 19 (Canadian Press)—The touring Marylebone Cricket Club eleven opened a two-day match against Karachi yesterday and by the close of play had run up 362 runs for eight wickets, declaring its innings. Walters scored 101, Bakewell 96, Mitchell 83 and Valentine 59.

Gagnon Signs Contract

MONTREAL, Oct. 19 (AP)—Johnny Gagnon, right wing for Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League, yesterday signed his 1933-34 contract. He left immediately for Kingston to join the squad in pre-season training. Others who have signed up include Howie Morenz, center star; Pete Lepine, relief center; Sylvio Mantha, defense, and George Mantha, relief right wing.

Conacher Only Toronto Holdout

KITCHENER, Ont., Oct. 19 (AP)—Charlie Conacher, star right winger, was listed as the only holdout as the Toronto Maple Leafs, National Hockey League champions, opened training here. He was due for a conference today with Manager Conny Smythe and was expected to come to terms soon.

New Hampshire Elects Haphey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Oct. 19—Robert D. Haphey '34 of Lawrence, Mass., was elected captain of the University of New Hampshire football team last night after practice. He is fullback on the team.

Trojans Meet Oregon State In Title Race

Neither Team Has Lost a Pacific Coast Conference Game This Season

Pacific Coast Conference Football

	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Southern California	1	0	33	0	1.000
Stanford	1	0	3	0	1.000
Oregon	1	0	6	0	1.000
Oregon State	1	0	20	0	1.000
Washington	1	1	32	13	.500
Washington State	1	1	13	40	.500
California	0	0	0	0	.000
Idaho	0	1	6	32	.000
U. C. L. A.	0	1	0	3	.000
Montana	0	2	7	33	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Oct. 19—Undefeated elevens meet when Southern California invades Oregon State at Portland, Ore., this Saturday in quest of another Pacific Coast Conference football championship. Coach H. H. Jones slowed up the Trojan touchdown parade last week being content with a 14-to-7-victory over St. Mary's, but will no doubt order faster cadence against the Orangemen. The latter, playing at University of San Francisco, won a 12-to-7 victory.

Another Conference engagement initiates University of California in the title race. With a win, 23 to 0, over Olympic Club, stretching their non-Conference success to four games, California journeys to Pullman, Wash., to meet State College of Washington. The Cougars balanced their Conference record by defeating Montana, 13 to 7, last week.

Saturday's program is preceded on Friday by a clash of University of Idaho and University of Oregon. Both were winners the other day, the Vandals outplaying College of Idaho, 13 to 0, and the Webfeet scoring an important triumph, 6 to 0, over the big University of Washington squad.

Trojans Look Unbeatable

Non-Conference games involve Washington's visit to Tacoma to meet Puget Sound, Montana's trip to meet Montana State at Butte, and Stanford's reception at Palo Alto for San Francisco. University of California at Los Angeles has a game with Loyola of Los Angeles, and one guess should suffice to locate the scene.

With an unbroken chain of 26 victories, Southern California looks unbeatable on the Coast, though they were rocked a bit by St. Mary's. Some 80,000 spectators, the season's record, turned out and they were well rewarded. Touchdowns were made by H. S. Wotkyns '35, substitute fullback, and H. O. Griffith '34, veteran quarterback. Wotkyns made his by short thrusts at the line, aided by an offside penalty. Griffith made his in a series of long gains by smashing off tackle and skirting left end. A pass intended for Griffith was intercepted by George Wilson, who ran it 75 yards for St. Mary's touchdown. For the Trojans, Erskine kicked both after points and Aaron Rosenberg '34 was credited with a brilliant afternoon at guard.

If St. Mary's can make such a showing against Southern California, Oregon State need not give up hope this week, though its defense will no doubt be tested thoroughly. And the Beavers will need more than the passing combination of N. C. Franklin '35, halfback, to Harold J. Pangle '35, quarterback, which worked so well last week. They completed seven of eight passes between them, a remarkable performance, but one hardly to be duplicated against the Trojans.

Cougars Yield Only Once

California's victory over the Olympic Club provided a useful workout, keeping the Golden Bears in stride without overtaxing them. Coach W. A. Ingram's boys should be at their best for Washington State this weekend. S. S. Gill '34, and J. R. Keefer '34, end and fullback, respectively, scored touchdowns, and John R. Brittingham '36, substitute for Gill, also contributed a major marker. A bad pass in the first quarter that rolled over the goal and out the end zone cost the Olympics two points in the first quarter. A. T. Williams '35, halfback, and his substitute, Charles E. Cotton '34, kicked the after-points.

Five times Washington State stopped long Montana marches last week, and once the Cougars yielded. The Montana Grizzlies were only three yards from another touchdown when the game ended. Cougar scores were made by Boyce Magness '36, who went over the five-yard line, and Brett, end, who recovered a blocked punt and scored the winning tally. The Cougars held an edge in yardage gained, and made 14 first downs against Montana's 9.

Oregon passed and plunged its way to Washington's one-yard line, fumbled to lose the ball and came back with a tricky overhead offensive that put M. N. Mikulak '34, fullback, in a position to hurl himself over a pile to score. This marker came in the last quarter after Mikulak had led the afternoon's attack with his incessant short gains. The Webfeet should turn back the Idaho Vandals as they did last year, 32 to 0, but may be not by such a score.

Stanford and Northwestern, both using the Warner system, checkmated one another at Chicago. The Cardinals were closest to scoring; but Wildcat offensives were halted by bad breaks.

Canadians Can Play Sea Gulls

MONTREAL, Oct. 19 (AP)—The order forbidding member teams of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association to play the Atlantic City Sea Gulls was ojcially lifted today by Frank C. Greenleaf, president of the C. A. H. A. Greenleaf said he had lifted the restriction against the United States amateur champions on receipt of a report from United States amateur hockey authorities that the status of every player had been investigated and all found to be amateurs in good standing. The ban was placed on the Sea Gulls last fall on the charge that they had recruited their players from Canadian amateur teams. The Gulls, leading team in the United States for several years, are composed largely of former Canadian players.

Clapper and Barry Dissatisfied

Dit Clapper, 1932 captain and right winger, and Marty Barry, center, are reported to be dissatisfied with their proposed contracts for the coming season with the Boston Bruins and may not report at Quebec tomorrow. Manager Art Ross leaves Boston today with four players, Fred Hitchman, Myles Lane, Harry Oliver and Joe Lamb. Others, excepting Eddie Shore, who has been granted more time, are expected at Quebec tomorrow.

College Soccer Result

West Point 1, Franklin & Marshall 1.

Whites Hold Powwow on Ground Indians Used in Days Gone By

Washington Historical Society Locates Exact Spot on Peninsula Where Red Men Joined in Fourth of July Observance in 1841

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Brown's Point, a broad peninsula jutting into Puget Sound, two miles across Commencement Bay from Tacoma, is historic ground. From time to time in those grand old days, before the white man came and killed off all the deer and ducks and thinned out the salmon almost to the vanishing point,—the Indians would gather there, fish, feast and powwow.

There would be the "home folks," that is the Puyallups, the Nisquallies, the Muckleshoots, and even the Snoqualmies, whose hunting grounds were far away where, ceaselessly, the Snoqualmie River tumbles to its foamy fate at the great falls a few miles west of the well-known pass through the Cascade Mountains.

On Brown's Point Sluganus Koquilton was born, his father being a chief of the Muckleshoots and his mother a member of the Yakima tribe. Sluganus was present at the great Fourth of July celebration held by Lieut. Charles Wilkes in 1841 at Fort Nisqually, a few miles south of where Tacoma was afterwards built.

Nearly 75 years after this celebration the antiquarians of the Washington State Historical Society, desiring to locate the exact ground where this celebration was held, finally ascertained that no living person knew this except Sluganus Koquilton. He was persuaded to come forth from his little house on the bank of a river in the Muckleshoot reservation, and find the place of the historic celebration. He was wrinkled and weazened almost beyond belief. But he located the spot desired.

Brown's Point is now a beautiful village looking out upon Puget Sound. Its people do not purpose to forget the stirring scenes that characterized the place a century ago and more. Annually they hold a "powwow," a clam bake, and a corn roast. This meeting for 1933 was held late in August, when large numbers of "braves, squaws and papooses," mostly of the white variety, congregated on the historic ground.

There was only one fly in the ointment and that was that hardly a half dozen of all the celebrants were Indians. But that could not be helped, for the noble red man has all but disappeared. But two uncommonly worthy representatives of him were there, Jerry Meeker and Henry Sicade, both full-blooded Indians of the Puyallup Tribe, both owners of fine farms, or of two or three fine farms, and both highly respected.

When the white man's "frills" on the program were completed (we refer to the baseball game, the radio music, and the civilized "eats") the sun had set and the stars were shining. A great campfire was blazing, all the people were gathered round and Meeker and Sicade told stories from the history of their own forefathers.

When the last story was told, and the embers of the great campfire were dying away, the people left for their homes, more intelligent as to local history than they had ever been before—and, on the whole, more appreciative of the Indian.

By-Plays

After the Cup Again

YACHTSMEN the world over will welcome the news that there will be a race for the America's Cup in 1934. While that trophy has an intrinsic value hardly worth mentioning, there is probably no prize in the world on which so much money has been expended in the past half century as has been the case with the "Old Mug," as it was affectionately called by Sir Thomas Lipton, the famous yachtsman who tried five times to take it back across the water to the place from which it was captured by the America, way back in 1851.

While the New York Yacht Club has not yet received the formal challenge and so has nothing to announce at the present time, there is little doubt but what it will be accepted. Changes in the rules which govern these races have been made since the 1930 races were held, and it is expected that at least two syndicates will be formed to build candidates to defend the cup. It is expected members of the New York Y. C. will build a boat, and it is also expected that a syndicate of New England yachtsmen will have a candidate for the trials of 1934.

Endeavor is the name of the new challenger, and she is being built for Thomas O. M. Sopwith, famous in the field of aviation. He is a member of the Royal Thames Y. C., and bought the Shamrock V, the unsuccessful challenger of 1930, which he has raced the last two seasons. As he has acted as skipper of his own yachts, it is expected that he will sail his new yacht in the coming cup races. Endeavor is from the board of Charles E. Nicholson, designer of Shamrock IV, Shamrock V and Velsheda. The last-named boat was the first built in England to conform to the present America's Cup rules. Velsheda has defeated Shamrock V during the past season, and it is expected that the new yacht will be even faster. Taking up the challenge where so popular a yachtsman as Sir Thomas dropped it, Mr. Sopwith has a real job ahead of him; but those who have followed his career are confident that he will not only prove to be a serious contender for the famous cup, but that he will also prove to be a fine sportsman in every way.

Football Showing a Gain

Based on the showing made at over 30 colleges, football is going to show a substantial gain at the gate over last year. The World Series seemed to indicate that sport fans were not patronizing athletic competitions as much as in former years, and college athletic authorities were wondering if this presaged a lessening in attendance at the various gridiron games. If the present rate of attendance continues to hold good during the entire season, however, more than one college which suffered from lessened football receipts in 1932 will be able to balance its budget this fall and perhaps have something to spare.

Eliminations Coming Thick and Fast

Although the championship football season in the South can hardly be said to have really started, the Southern Conference finds only one undefeated team in its ranks at the present time, while the Southeastern Conference has only two elevens undefeated or untied. Keeping a clean slate on the gridiron is getting to be more and more difficult as the years go on.

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Now Ready!
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• MAHOGANY
• or WALNUT
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$29.50
and up
Stackpole Moore Tryon
IMPORTERS
Paris HARTFORD London

Greco-Turkish Pact Extended To League Seat

(Continued from Page 1)

established by post-war treaties. This proceeding serves the idea of peace more than any other thing, because, in order that peace may be safeguarded, it is necessary to have the certitude that the actual territorial stability is maintained."

International Significance Seen

"The pact," the War Minister further explained, "has an international as well as a national significance. We have set up a good example to other nations to settle their disputes in a peaceful way. By this new entente, our mutual friendship has developed to such a point as to make us agree that either country will represent the other at international gatherings. This will contribute to the better consolidation of the existing friendly relations between the two peoples."

While this new agreement does pretend at one stroke to have "settled all the questions at dispute between the two countries," the War Minister said, it has "laid down all the necessary elements for the settlement of all our differences. The important question of allowing the refugees to return to Turkey to visit their former homes or for commercial purposes, has not yet found a solution, but it will come in due course as the natural consequence of the present entente which is called upon to remove all differences of opinion between the two parties."

There is a mixed commission in Turkey, the Minister pointed out, "dealing with the problems concerning the exchange of populations and we hope that our mutual relations will develop to such a point as to enable us to dissolve the commission."

Furthermore, according to authentic reports, the Turks intended to abolish the Patriarchates in Istanbul and seize all properties belonging to minority churches and philanthropic institutions. But the Greco-Turkish agreement has come in time to save the situation, for the Greeks at least.

The Patriarchates, Armenian and Greek, stand on minority privileges sanctioned by the Lausanne Treaty. But Angora always has insisted that the Christian minorities in Turkey have refused minority privileges for themselves and have demanded that they should be treated like all other Turks living under republican rules. Accordingly, minority privileges, educational, philanthropic and religious, have been abolished.

"Our amity now has set foot on practical grounds," General Condylis declared, "and there is nothing to hinder its onward march. This new amity is so sincere and close that no room is left open between the two friends to allow the intrusion of a third."

But this agreement between Greece and Turkey has opened up a host of diplomatic problems entangling neighboring states, including those of the Little Entente. One of the chief of these problems is in relation to Bulgaria. Turkey would like to bring about a reconciliation between Greece and Bulgaria. But General Condylis considers it unlikely at present that these two countries will produce a pact similar to the recent Greco-Turkish rapprochement.

Little Entente Affected

There are questions to be regulated before a similar entente with Bulgaria can be made, he declared. The War Minister referred chiefly to the latter country's claim to an outlet to the Ægean through Greek territory and its disputes both with Serbia and Greece over the question of Macedonia. An agreement with Bulgaria cannot be reached, the Minister said, until it has settled its disputes with Yugoslavia, which he described as "our precious ally."

Furthermore, the whole situation touches intimately upon the efforts of the Little Entente to form an economic bloc which includes the other states of the Balkans. If the Little Entente's diplomacy succeeds, either Bulgaria will have to surrender and agree to a compromise over its territorial claims, or remain out of the picture which the Little Entente is painting.

It is this isolation of Bulgaria which Turkey wishes to avoid, according to Ismet Pasha, Turkish Prime Minister, during an official visit to the Bulgarian capital. Turkey, he declared, is ready to conclude a similar treaty "with countries in an analogous situation." It has been further stated that for several months, Turkey has made considerable efforts to induce Bulgaria into joining with it in making a pact with Greece. It is also believed that these conversations between the Turkish Prime Minister and Bulgarian officials were designed to smooth over some of the Greco-Bulgarian disagreements.

Balkans Ready to Agree, Turkish Premier Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—"A tendency to agree" exists today among all the Balkanic States, declared Ismet Pasha, the Turkish Prime Minister, interviewed here on the occasion of his visit to the Greek capital to celebrate the signing of the Greco-Turkish Pact of Friendship.

The aim of Turkish policy, Ismet Pasha said, is to conclude similar pacts "on all sides." "We look to the creation of a feeling of confidence among all the Balkanic peoples," he sontinued. Turkey, he added, has no wish to take any part in quarrels over the revision of treaties or the maintenance of the status quo.

Ismet Pasha then referred to the "cruel and painful" but "indispensable" methods adopted in the Treaty of Lausanne of uprooting whole populations in order to liquidate the differences which had separated Greece and Turkey for so many centuries.

The present small minorities, he went on significantly, constitute "a bond of permanent friendship between the two countries.

"We have every interest," he declared, "to conduct ourselves toward our minorities as toward good citizens. That will reinforce our own good relations and give to other lands an example of how to treat the minorities whose homes happen to be on their territory."

Lindbergh, in London, Seen in Downing Street

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh bobbed up in one of London's most famous byways today when he appeared in Downing Street in the company of Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Dominions Secretary.

The American, who arrived here recently with Mrs. Lindbergh, after an air tour of northern Europe, chatted with the Secretary a few moments outside the Dominions office. Then he entered a taxicab and drove away.

Negro Lynched

PRINCESS ANNE, Md., Oct. 19 (AP)—Gov. Albert C. Ritchie has directed Judge Robert F. Duer and Mr. John B. Robins, State's Attorney, to take the necessary legal steps to bring to justice those guilty of lynching George Armwood, Negro, charged with attacking an 81-year-old woman. Armwood was seized from 25 state policemen at the jail here last night by a mob of more than 1000 persons and hanged. It was the first lynching in Maryland since 1931.

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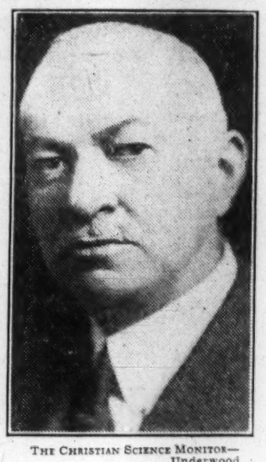
Solution of Junior Cross-Word

First Gun Pops in St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty Ratification

Works for Waterway



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Underwood

R. J. McLean

Secretary and One of Organizers of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association in 1920.

American and Canadian Leaders Open Fight to Aid Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 19—Canadian and American business leaders and governmental officials from scores of "inland ports" assembled here today for the opening sessions of the Great Lakes Harbors Association. The two-day convention was arranged to fire the opening gun of a campaign for ratification of the St. Lawrence waterway treaty with Canada.

As evidence of widespread enthusiasm growing out of the prospect of early ratification and the inclusion of many harbor and channel improvement projects in the Roosevelt recovery program, a lively parade was witnessed here last night. It was designed as an opener for the convention and was participated in by delegations from Cleveland, Toledo, Milwaukee, Duluth and many other Great Lakes ports. There were 30 bands, 250 floats and an estimated 20,000 marchers in line.

Following the parade a large crowd heard brief addresses by visiting officials. Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee emphasized the growing importance of the great "inland seas," especially since the opening of the Welland Canal, allowing passage of many foreign vessels with both incoming and outgoing cargoes from and to world ports.

Interest Is Widespread

For today and tomorrow it was announced that there will be addresses by Gov. Floyd B. Olson of Minnesota; Senator Robert M. La Follette (R.) of Wisconsin; Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.) of Michigan, Mr. Philip H. Falter of Massena, N. Y., and others from both Canada and the United States.

Mr. R. J. MacLean of Detroit, secretary of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, said that interest in the development of "inland seas" harbors extends far beyond the lakes region and that 23 states are now actively behind the ratification movement.

"The industrial and agricultural development of this vast area is one of the most important projects before the people today," he said. "It ties in with President Roosevelt's recovery prorgam, holding forth great possibilities for expansion and increased employment. Although the Government is already spending many millions of dollars in improving waterways, much more needs to be spent in the profitable development of harbors, equipping them to handle the increasing volume of both domestic and foreign water-borne freight.

"The Government is now in the midst of a $25,000,000 program of widening and deepening channels in the Detroit River, St. Mary's River and Lake St. Claire. This work will be completed in another year or two providing a deep channel for ocean steamers all the way from the St. Lawrence River to Duluth, 1500 miles inland from the Atlantic seaboard. Lately the Government has awarded contracts for $8,000,000 improvements to the harbors at Toledo, Ohio, and Monroe, Mich."

To Press for Ratification

Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War, sent word to the convention that the Administration proposes to press for Senate ratification of the St. Lawrence treaty with Canada. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported the treaty to the Senate in February of this year, but it did not reach consideration on the floor in the final rush of business, and remains on the Senate calendar as the first order of business at the next session.

While leaders are confident that progress that has characterized the movement since its inception 13 years ago will continue to successful conclusion they admit that many obstacles remain to be met. They say there is opposition from railroads and various power combinations and other interests; but that the half billion dollar project will have behind it the support of President Roosevelt and the New York Power Authority which he set up while Governor in 1931. Moreover they declare, the relation of the plan to the public works administration's program is a potent factor on the side of harbors development.

By the terms of the treaty signed in July, 1932, a channel not less than 27 feet in depth would be opened from the heads of navigation on the Great Lakes to the Atlantic, so that most seagoing vessels, could load and discharge cargoes at lake ports without the expense and delay of transshipment.

For Power Development

In addition to this phase of the work, provision is made for the development on the St. Lawrence River of hydroelectric power for consumers on both sides of the boundary line.

The chief physical obstacle to both parts of the plan is the St. Lawrence itself. An international joint commission to regulate boundary water questions arising between this country and Canada was set up and in 1920 this body was instructed to investigate the possibility of deeping and developing the St. Lawrence. Its report led to the appointment by President Coolidge in 1924 of an advisory board and an engineering board, Canada designating similar boards. The treaty of last year was the result.

Estimates of the joint board of engineers as far back as 1926 indicated a necessary expenditure of about $270,000,000 each by the United States and Canada. Under prevailing conditions, it is estimated that the project could be completed at a much lesser cost.

United Biscuit of America

CHICAGO, Oct. 19—United Biscuit Company of America and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1933, net profit of $293,200 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., equal, after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred, to 59 cents a share on the 450,325 shares of common, compared with $208,122, or 41 cents a share, in the preceding quarter and $184,342, or 36 cents a share, in the September quarter of 1932.

France Pacifies Morocco Tribes In Two Decades

(Continued from Page 1)

Resident General in Mocorro, "can now be shown to the world by France as not only pacified by methods which honor its generosity and courage, but also as well-equipped, as possessing the administrative framework and organization requisite for the most exacting economic activity and for the noblest social aspirations."

The significance of this statement, and of the virtual completion of the task of pacifying and organizing Morocco, is more easily grasped when it is recalled that France received the Protectorate of this territory at the northwest tip of the African continent more than two decades ago. A series of international accords established between 1900 and 1911 granted a joint protectorate to Spain and France. The portion allotted to French control comprised the greater part of the hinterland and the Atlantic coast.

That the task begun then has only now been brought to completion is the primary proof that the French policy in Morocco was in fact what it claimed to be: a policy of "peaceful penetration," and not merely one of military conquest.

It is true, of course, that France has had to use force in achieving its end of pacification. In fact, the story of France in Morocco, superficially regarded, would seem to be an interminable record of policing and punitive campaigns against rebellious tribes, raiding brigands and Berber bandits. But those who know the inherently independent, vagabond and predatory nature of the desert tribes, and the wild and difficult character of the country, will not wonder that force was necessary to protect the peaceful elements of the community from their depredations, and finally to persuade them to submit to order and authority.

One wonders, rather, why the French progressed so slowly in this process of pacification. And the answer is that from the first the policy of France, under the wise direction of General (now Marshal) Lyautey, has been not simply to conquer the various tribes but to win their friendship and enlist their cooperation in the administration of the country.

Thus, while the government of the national and external affairs of Morocco is strongly centralized and directed from Paris, a very large measure of local autonomy is given to the various districts. Whenever possible, the local ruling chieftains are incorporated into the elastic administrative system of the French, and those tribes whose primitive state makes fighting their principal preoccupation have been provided for by being made a part of the French forces.

An indication of the success with which the French authorities have followed this policy is seen in the fact that taking part in the final siege of the High Atlas were a large number of tribes who only a short time before had themselves been enemies of the French.

The French Administration in the Protectorate, in addition to its constant effort to extend order to every part of the country, has busied itself chiefly with developing the economic resources of Morocco and thus gradually lifting the standard of living of the inhabitants. Certain portions of the land are fertile and suitable for irrigation, and these are being intensely farmed. But the most important innovation of the French has been the exploitation of the vast and almost untouched mineral wealth of the mountainous districts.

Phosphates had for many years constituted an important export of Morocco, and French capital and initiative have still further developed this source of wealth. Rich deposits of coal have been found and are now being mined. Manganese is a third important mineral resource, and iron, lead and zinc have also been found in commercial quantities. It is hoped to build up industrial centers around certain of these mining districts.

With the pacification of the Berbers in the Atlas region completed, there will remain only one more area to be brought under French submission. This is the extreme southwestern section, where a sparse population of raiding nomads is still giving trouble to the authorities. They have escaped capture in the past by fleeing across the border into Spanish territory of Rio de Oro. It is believed that for this final task a collaboration of Spanish and French military forces will be arranged.

When Oil Wells Peter Out, Use Guns

All Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Guns Produce Oil

Top Left — Petroleum Gun About To Be Lowered Into Old Well. Top Right—Left in the Picture Is One of the Guns and by Its Side the Electric Firing Mechanism. Bottom—Sections of Oil Well Casing Showing Perforations Made by Bullets.

Drive for $4,000,000 For Relief Planned By New York Group

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—With steadily mounting reports of needy families for whom the Government's relief program can make no provision, a committee of prominent financiers, philanthropists and welfare workers here are preparing to launch a campaign to raise $4,000,000 to extend aid in such cases.

The Family Welfare Committee, as the new organization is known, is headed by Mr. James G. Blaine, president of the Marine Midland Trust Company. Its campaign will get under wa about the middle of November, it was announced, following a meeting of the group at the office of Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Company.

The $4,000,000 fund will be distributed among family agencies and disbursed by them in addition to their regular budgets. The fund is expected to fill the breach in the family agencies' resources caused by the disbandment of the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee, which cooperated with them in providing aid for needy families. Last year, the committee turned over $4,800,000 of its $15,000,000 fund to the Family Welfare Organizations. Mr. Walter S. Gifford, president of the Charity Organization Society, presided at the meeting yesterday, which was attended by representative welfare agencies and state and city relief organizations.

In the meanwhile, the Board of Estimate has before it a request from the Welfare Council's coördinating committee on unemployment that the city's monthly relief appropriation be increased to $10,000,000.

Torgler's Question Stirs Berlin Trial

BERLIN, Oct. 19 (AP) — Ernst Torgler, former Communist member of the Reichstag and one of five defendants in the German Reichstag building fire trial, caused a courtroom stir yesterday.

During cross-examination, he questioned the testimony of the night watchman of the Reichstag President's palace, which is opposite the Reichstag building and connected with it by a subterranean passage. The witness claimed he saw no Storm Troopers enter the palace.

Torgler claimed in general that Storm Troopers often were seen in the garden of the palace, but not on the night of the fire.

The court declined to permit Georgi Dimitroff, another of the defendants, to read the "London Brown Book," and instructed his official counsel to give him such information from it as was deemed expedient. The Brown Book is a volume published by a commission at London, headed by Lord Marley, which purports to give cases of alleged National Socialist mistreatment.

Gun Shoots Holes In Oil Wells Mile And a Half Deep

Opens New Sources and Dry Outfits Begin Producing Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The invention of a "perforating gun" to revive the flow of petroleum in oil wells of southern California may not furnish plot material for the writers of western fiction, but petroleum engineers report that it is a process that has stirred up a great deal of interest in many parts of the world where oil is found. Although invented here, its use is confined to no locality.

By continued pumping, an engineer explained, free oil is sucked up from the sand formation at the bottom of the well, and finally the well "goes dry," or else produces so little oil that further operations of the pump are unprofitable. In many cases of this sort, the well may have been driven past one or more minor oil zones, which are then shut off by the casing.

To make such wells as these produce again, the "perforating gun" is employed. It is a device about the height of an average man and four inches in diameter, being made up of a series of eight or 12 short-barreled guns that are inclosed in heavy steel. The guns are connected one above the other with their 1½-inch barrels aimed horizontally in opposite directions.

At the end of a long steel cable, it is lowered into the dry oil well, and may sink thousands of feet into the earth before geological records indicate that an oil zone has been reached. Then an electrical mechanism fires the guns separately, discharging .45 caliber solid steel bullets that riddle the well casing on all sides.

Through openings provided by the bullet holes, crude oil pours into the well to revive its flow. Sometimes several series of bullet holes may be necessary before a satisfactory production is established.

In one oil well of a near-by field that was treated recently a series of bullets was fired after the well has been dry since 1929. This treatment restored its flow, and it is now producing 240 barrels of oil a day, according to the engineers. With good prices for oil again, the owners were delighted to see their liability turn into an asset.

Another well has been furnishing its owners with 40 barrels of oil a day. Thirty bullets were fired, and oil poured into the well from untapped sands. Now it is reported to be supplying 220 barrels a day.

The "gun" has been operated at a depth of 7200 feet, or about 1½ miles, but could operate at much greater depths, according to the Lane-Wells Company, inventors. It has been fired under 6100 feet of water.

Federal Sales Tax Advocated

PHOENIX, Oct. 19 (AP)—Imposition of a federal sales tax of 2 per cent on manufactures was advocated yesterday before the twenty-sixth annual convention of the National Tax Association by Mr. Frank S. Edmonds of Philadelphia, president of the organization.

Railroad Helps Social Group House Baltimore Unemployed

Pennsylvania Lines Provides Unoccupied Buildings for Needy Families and All Concerned Find Plan Satisfactory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—How a corporation may coöperate with the agencies providing shelter for the unemployed is illustrated in the experience of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the People's Unemployment League of Maryland. Six months ago the railroad turned over to the league 23 houses owned by it in Baltimore to be used by unemployed families in return for certain services.

The arrangement has proved so satisfactory to all concerned that the railroad is considering turning over 30 or more additional houses to be used on the same terms. The league is arranging for the occupancy of these additional houses pending ratification of the project by the home offices of the railroad in Philadelphia.

Six months ago the houses were a problem to the real estate department of the railroad. They could not be let and they were steadily falling into disrepair. Moreover, vagrants were using them and defacing them. The weather was making inroads, small boys were throwing stones and the value of the houses was depreciating in consequence.

At this point, with the coöperation of the league, the houses were taken over by worthy, but indigent, families. In lieu of rent, the head of the family gave six days' work a month, and in all cases, agents of the league said, the work was done faithfully. The six days were spent, for the most part, in making repairs and improving the property in many ways.

The materials for making repairs and improvements were supplied by the city at the request of the league. They were taken from houses bought by the city to establish a right of way for the Bath Street viaduct project and from other houses condemned by the city or purchased for one reason or another.

In addition to the actual improvements, the occupancy of the various families put an instant stop to vandalism. In case families occupying the railroad houses found employment and were able to pay rent, they were moved out by the league to make room for less fortunate families. This was done in order to extend this temporary relief over as wide a field as possible and to keep the additional money earned by the newly-employed family members in circulation.

The housing undertaking is only one of several jobless aid arrangements put into effect by the People's Unemployment League here. Another is a coöperative grocery store for members of the league.

Home Ordered Open To Oregon Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROSEBURG, Ore.—Orders have been issued by Gen. Frank T. Hines, chief of the veterans' administration, to utilize all buildings of the new Northwest National Soldiers' Home, formally opened here recently.

Through Senator Charles L. McNary (R.), of Oregon, the administrator announced that "as soon as the personnel can be assembled" the $1,250,000 home will be filled to capacity, which is 550 men.

First unit of the home was completed last June. There are two major buildings and 10 other structures used as service buildings and quarters.

Situated on the banks of the beautiful South Umpqua River, the buildings are on a 457-acre tract deeded to the Government by the city of Roseburg. The Government is expected to spend some $20,000,000 in completion of the building program already outlined. Construction is expected to continue for the next 15 or 16 years and ultimate population is placed at 4500 veterans.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Late Recovery Cancels Losses Of Most Stocks

Irregular Price Movement in a Moderately Active Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—A dull recovery followed active forenoon selling in the stock market today. Stocks were irregular in the late dealings after having reduced or cancelled early losses of 1 to 3 points.

Union Pacific pared a nearly 4-point loss, while United States Steel, Western Union and du Pont continued around a point lower.

National Distillers rose 3 points while issues steady to somewhat higher included Celanese, General Motors, Deere, Consolidated Gas and Johns-Manville.

Transfers approximated 2,400,000 shares.

Short Interest

There was some increase in short selling reported, but the total is still considered too low for the "safety cushion" which most brokers believe necessary for a sound market. That the short account has not grown to any great extent in past weeks is indicated by the fact that no important listed issue is now lending at a premium.

Although some commission houses were enveloped in gloom, and there were the usual whispers of large blocks of leading stocks "overhanging," industrialists were cheered by nine months' earnings reports of several of the larger corporations which are now beginning to make their appearance. Profits of several of the companies were substantially ahead of the corresponding period last year.

Various financial observers, in estimating the domestic business advance during 1933, hold that the recovery movement is not only apparent in the United States, but that trade in other parts of the world is showing decided improvement. In Great Britain, for instance, they find that economic recovery is exceeding expectations, unemployment is decreasing and gains are being recorded by railway, steel, coal, iron, cotton, electric, motor, wool, hosiery, pottery and shoe industries. Several British economists, it is said, are now convinced that the upturn is the beginning of a permanent advance.

Wall Street, notwithstanding the scattered rays of business sunshine, was still highly confused regarding currency stabilization possibilities and international affairs. The banking section, however, feels that, owing to numerous complications both here and abroad, Washington will be unable to announce any definite monetary policy in the immediate future.

Government Bonds Firm

The bond market was rather soggy today in all departments except U. S. Governments, which showed marked firmness.

Prime corporation loans had a somewhat uneven tone, but their action was stable in comparison with the secondary groups. Pressure on the obligations of American & Foreign Power and International Telephone, causing losses of 1 to 2 points, was associated with the decision of Argentina to prohibit remittance of funds of American and other business interests blocked previous to May 1. The same incident appeared to be responsible for the soft tone in Argentine issues.

Low priced rail categories found lower levels although they were not offered in any substantial volume. Losses were for the most part within fractional limits.

Some of the industrial descriptions gave way to the extent of a point or two under moderate selling.

Semi-speculative varieties, with few exceptions, continued to meet selling and some fairly wide losses were registered. The foreign list was depressed by another wide break in French Government issues which apparently were still under the influence of yesterday's slump in franc exchange and gossip of adverse fiscal conditions.

Railway Earnings

Chesapeake & Ohio

	1933	1932
Sept. gross	$10,284,732	$9,323,488
Net op inc	4,228,399	3,904,000
Surp af chgs*	3,498,886	3,143,982
9 mos gross	79,528,727	71,077,052
Net op inc	27,073,693	22,244,851
Surp af chgs*	20,393,857	15,437,252

*After sinking fund appropriations.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis

	1933	1932
Sept. gross	$2,789,937	$2,332,750
Net oper income	551,360	301,987
Surp aft chgs	33,751	*257,010
Nine mos' gross	22,901,573	21,988,525
Net oper income	4,016,761	1,139,910
Def aft chgs	866,638	3,690,601

*Deficit.

Ann Arbor

	1933	1932
*Aug net income	$21,044	$37,333
*Eight mos' net loss	181,192	324,386

*After taxes and charges. †Loss.

Dividend Declarations

American Re-Insurance Company (a New York corporation) declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the capital stock, payable Nov. 15 to stockholders of record Oct. 31.

A dividend of 20 per cent, payable on all policies expiring in November, has been declared by the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company. This is American Mutual's 543rd consecutive dividend.

Selby Shoe Company declared a quarterly dividend of 40 cents, placing the stock on a $1.60 annual basis, compared with $1.40 previously. Dividend is payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 25.

Electric Power Associates declared the regular quarterly dividends of 10 cents each on the class A and common stock, both payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 21.

Control Oil Refinery Runs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Secretary Ickes the oil administrator, today issued an order looking toward control of refinery runs as a part of the Administration's program to balance supply and demand for both crude oil and its refined products. The order directed the Interior Department to divide the nation into defining districts and set up proper ratios between gasoline inventories and runs for each district.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Oct. 19	Oct. 18
97	66	7	Abraham & S pf	10	90	90	90	90
13¼	3	..	Adams Express	4500	7	6⅞	6⅞	7¼
71	39	.5	Adams Exp pf	100	67¼	67¼	67¼	..
12½	5½	..	Addressograph	200	6½	6½	6½	7½
9¾	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
11¾	5⅝	.65	Affiliated Prod	1300	7	7	7	7½
112	47½	3¾	Air Reduction	2000	97	94	95	97
4	1½	..	Airway Elec App	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
33	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	31400	19⅜	18⅞	19	19⅜
8½	3	..	Alleghany Corp	10600	3½	3	3	3½
21⅞	7	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	800	6½	6	6	7
70	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	200	6⅜	5	5	..
26	5	..	Alleghany Steel	150	14	14	14	14¼
145½	70¾	6	Allied Chem	7500	132½	128¾	128¾	133
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	1200	13⅜	12	12	14
24	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	600	13½	13¼	13½	14¼
9¼	⅝	..	Amal Leather	800	3¼	3	3	3
40	5	..	Amal Leather pf	400	24½	24½	24½	24
47	18½	2	Amerada	2100	40¾	39¾	39¾	41½
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	2900	21¾	20¾	20¾	22
26⅛	8	..	Am Bank Note	1800	12½	11¾	11¾	12⅝
49⅜	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	37	37	37	37½
16¾	1	..	Am Beett Sugar	3000	7¼	6¾	6⅞	7¼
42½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	600	27½	25½	25½	27½
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	97	97	97	97
98¾	49½	4	Am Can	16300	87¾	83½	85½	88⅝
134	112	7	Am Can pf	100	132½	132½	132½	132½
39¾	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	2200	19¾	18½	18½	20⅞
59¾	15	..	Am Car & F pf	600	34½	34¼	34½	35
31½	3½	..	Am Chain pf	100	14	14	14	..
81¼	34	3f	Am Chicle	300	44	42¾	43¾	44
6⅛	2	..	Am Colortype	100	2¾	2⅝	2⅞	3
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	12500	54¼	48¼	49	54⅜
13	11½	..	Am European	200	6¼	5½	5½	6½
10⅜	2⅞	..	Am & For Pow	10200	7¼	6¼	6¼	7¼
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	15¼	15	15	16½
35⅝	6½	..	Am & For Pow 6	200	10⅞	10¼	10⅜	11⅝
27½	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	500	9	8½	8½	10
21½	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	1100	14¼	14	13	14⅞
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	300	6	5¾	5¾	..
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	800	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	30
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	3600	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
15⅛	4¼	..	Am International	3100	8	7½	7½	7¾
3½	1¼	..	Am La France	100	¾	¾	¾	..
31½	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	1500	23⅛	21	21	25
63	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	400	46	46	46	48
23⅜	3⅛	..	Am Metal	5600	14½	14	14¼	15⅛
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	7900	7½	7	7⅛	8
41⅛	9⅞	6½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	19	19	19	19
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5½2pf	200	17½	17½	17½	17⅞
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	32200	12¾	12	12	12¾
31⅞	9⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	12500	14½	13¾	13¾	14⅝
47⅜	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	200	35¼	34⅛	34⅛	36
4½	1¼	..	Am Ship & Com	2100	1¼	1	1	1
36¾	11½	2	*Am Shipbuilding	70	15⅛	15	15⅛	15
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	48400	33¾	30	30	36¾
93	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	200	86¼	86	86	86¾
73	20⅛	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	60	60	60	61
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	1500	17	15	15	17⅝
85	37⅝	2	Am Steel F pf	40	59	57	57	59½
42⅞	30	2½	Am Stores	400	38½	37¼	37¾	38
74	24½	2	Am Sugar Ref	1200	61	59½	59½	61
112¾	80	7	Am Sugar Ref pf	400	103½	103	103	..
134⅜	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	20700	114¼	112½	112½	114½
27⅜	7	..	Am Type F pf	80	9⅜	8½	8½	9¾
43¾	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	10700	19¾	19	19½	20¼
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	1500	10½	9⅞	9⅞	10¾
61⅞	22⅞	..	Am Woolen pf	3900	46½	46½	46½	48⅛
14⅜	¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	110	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	1400	5⅜	5	5	5½
66	20	..	An Zinc L&S pf	200	36	36	36	..
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	36400	11	10	10	11⅜
39¼	8½	60	Anchor Cap	1500	18¾	17¼	17¼	19
90	62½	6½	Anchor Hock pf	20	83½	83	83	..
7⅝	1	..	A P W Paper	100	4	4	4	..
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	200	22	22	22	23
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	600	68	66	66	70
7¾	1⅝	..	Armour Ill A	10500	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3½
5	1¾	..	Armour Ill B	4500	2	2	2	2
93	2	..	Armour Ill pf	4100	36½	32½	33	38
5¼	1¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
7	1¼	..	Arnold Constable	30	5¼	3	3	2⅞
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	1100	10½	9½	10¼	11⅜
35½	6¾	..	Asso Oil	1400	11	11	11	..
80½	34⅝	3	Atchison T&SF	11800	47½	45	45	48½
79⅜	50	3	Atchison pf	600	67	56	56	58¼
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	2100	29¼	28	28	30
26	4¼	..	Atl Gulf & WI	100	19	19	19	..
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	25000	27⅝	25½	25⅞	28⅞
37⅛	9	..	Atlas Powder	300	24	18	18½	..
83⅜	60	*6	Atlas Powder pf	140	76¼	76½	76¼	..
28⅛	1½	..	Atlas Tack	1500	28⅝	27	27⅜	27¾
84¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	9400	38	32¾	34½	38
9⅜	4½	..	Austin Nichols	600	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	..
11⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	22400	7¼	6⅜	6⅜	7

—B—

17⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	28400	9½	8¾	8¾	9½
60	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	31
37⅞	8½	..	Balt & Ohio	20800	21⅛	19	19	21⅜
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	800	22	21¼	21½	22
99⅞	68¾	6½	Bamberger pf	40	92½	92½	92½	..
7¼	2	..	Barker Bros	130	3½	3	3	3⅜
24¼	5⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	10	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	18⅛
11	2	..	Barnsdall A	8500	8	7¾	7¾	8¼
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	400	11	10⅝	10⅝	11¾
70½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	58	57	57	61
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	6800	8⅛	7¾	8	8
96½	62¼	580	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	86⅜	86	86	..
15	13¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	2400	14½	14	14	14½
21¾	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	4800	12	11⅜	11⅝	12¼
33⅜	9	1	Best & Co	1600	23¼	21¼	21¼	24
49¼	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	22000	26⅜	23⅛	23⅛	27⅜
82	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	6400	45⅜	44⅜	44⅜	46¼
29½	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	10	22½	22½	22½	22½
19¼	3⅞	..	Blaw Knox	1600	10	10	10	10½
68	53	7	†Bloomingdale pf	50	68	68	68	68
54½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	8200	41	39¾	40	40⅝
37⅜	18	1.60f	Borden	8200	22⅝	22	22	22¼
21⅜	5½	..	Borg Warner	1500	12¾	12	12⅜	12⅝
30⅜	7⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	3600	7¾	6¾	6¾	8¾
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	13600	30	28	28	29¾
82½	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	74	74	74	..
53⅞	28½	3	Brown Shoe	300	43	42	42	44
18½	13¾	..	Brunswick Balke	600	9	8½	8½	9
12⅝	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	700	6	4	4¼	..
32⅜	23¼	..	Bucyrus Erie pf	400	23½	23⅛	23⅛	31⅝
9⅞	3¾	..	Budd Mfg	600	4½	4	4	4½
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	22½	22½	22½	24
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	900	3¼	3	3⅛	3½
11¾	2½	..	Bullard	400	5	3⅜	4½	5¼
3¾	1	..	Burns Bros B	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
20⅜	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	2800	12	11	11	12
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	200	2½	2	2	2½
4¼	1	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	2¼
2⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
43¼	8½	..	Byers	3100	20¾	18½	19	21

—C—

34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	400	18⅛	17	17	18¾
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z&L	800	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
16¼	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	200	6½	6½	6½	7¼
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	2100	4	3¾	3¾	4
41½	½	1	Canada Dry	3500	26⅜	24	24	27
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	9200	11⅞	11⅜	11½	12
35½	14	1f	Cannon Mills	700	24	23¼	23¼	24½
12½	4½	..	Capital Admin	400	4¾	4¼	4¼	..
35½	25⅛	3	Capital Admin pf	70	26	26	26	..
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	15200	58¾	54½	55	58¼
60¾	41	4	Case Thresh pf	30	66⅛	66½	66⅛	67
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	1900	16½	15½	15½	16¾
42⅜	3⅜	..	Celotex vtc	400	1	1	1	1¼
58⅜	4½	..	Celanese Corp	71600	44	41¼	41⅜	42⅝
5⅝	1¼	..	Celotex Co	100	2	2	2	2
12¾	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	80	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	2½
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	300	30	29	29	30
122	38	..	Central RR of NJ	200	58½	57	57	..
11⅜	2	..	Century Ribbon	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7½
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	14500	27	24	24	26¼
8⅜	3⅛	..	Certain-Teed	200	3	2¾	2¾	3
23½	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	400	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	17
52½	14⅜	2	Cheseapeake Corp	1800	33¾	33⅛	33⅝	39
49¼	24⅜	2.80	Ches & Ohio	8600	39	37⅞	38	39⅛
8½	2	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
7⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	300	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
14⅜	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	6⅞	6½	6½	..
11⅜	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	1700	4½	4	4	4¾
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	8700	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	6⅞
16	1¼	..	Chi & N western	3300	7½	6½	6⅞	7⅜
34½	2	..	Chi & N west pf	500	13	12½	12½	13
12⅜	2	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	5⅝	4¼	5	6
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	16	15½	16	16⅞
10⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	600	4	3¼	3¼	4
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	5	5	5	5
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	400	6¼	6	6	6¼
22⅞	6¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	200	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	300	18	17¼	17	18¼
10⅛	2	..	Childs Company	100	3	3¼	3¼	4
52⅞	7¾	.50b	Chrysler	75000	38¾	36¼	36⅜	38¼
25⅛	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	1200	15	14⅜	14⅜	14⅞
72	46	6½	City Ice & F pf	40	65½	65	65	..
3⅝	¼	..	City Stores	400	1	1	1	1
8½	1½	..	City Stores A	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅞
2⅛	⅜	..	City Stores vtc	1400	1¼	1	1	1⅛
14¼	5	..	Clark Equipment	20	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
41½	10	1	*Clett Peabody	200	25½	24	24½	..
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1100	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	13¾
88	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	79	79	79	..
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	2400	15¾	14½	14½	15⅛
28⅛	9	.50a	Colo Fuel & Ir	1400	4⅛	3⅝	4	4
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	30	24½	22	22	21½
27¾	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vts	100	19	19	19	20
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	1600	49¼	47⅛	47⅛	49
19	4	..	Comm Credit	1900	14	12¾	12¾	14¼
39½	16	3	Comm Cred A	100	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	..
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	2500	34	33	33	34½
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	74800	33⅜	30½	30¼	32⅞
6⅛	1⅜	..	Comwith & So	9500	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	5¼
60½	21	6	Comwith & S 6pf	500	29¾	29	29	..
27⅝	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	7100	21½	20¼	20½	21¼
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3¼	3	3	3⅛
14⅜	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	800	8⅜	8	8	8¼
64½	39½	3.40	Consol Gas	12500	40⅞	39½	39½	40¼
99	82¼	5	Consol Gas pf	300	86	85	85	87
5½	2¼	..	Consol Laundries	5700	2¼	2	2	2¼
15⅜	5	..	Consol Oil	21600	10⅞	10	10½	11
16⅜	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	3	3	3	..
3½	¼	..	Consol Textile	500	1	⅞	⅞	1
10¼	2⅛	..	Container A	200	6¼	6	6¼	6
4½	¾	..	Container B	100	2½	2½	2½	2¾
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	400	9¼	8	8⅛	10
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	500	1½	1⅜	1⅜	..
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	100	58½	58½	58½	59½
69	35¼	2	Cont Can	5600	62	59	59	62
17⅛	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	400	7½	7	7	7⅜
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	800	21	20	21	22¾
8	1	..	Cont Motors	1400	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1½
19⅝	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	14000	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	16
90Z	45⅜	3	Corn Products	2800	79⅝	77½	77½	80½
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	30	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	135⅝
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	500	3¾	3½	3½	4
39½	22	2f	Cream of Wheat	1400	27	26	26	27
14¾	2¼	..	Croaley Radio	200	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8¼
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1500	32	28	28	32½
38½	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	35	35	35	..
53	16	4	Crown Will P pf	20	42½	42½	42½	..
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	600	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	1200	15½	14	14¾	16½
60¾	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	200	30	30	30	..
4⅞	½	..	Cuba Co	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
11½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	1400	3	2⅞	3	3
66	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	140	22	19	19	20½
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	800	40	39	39	39¼
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	300	17	16	16½	17⅛
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	400	45	43	43	46
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	3500	2½	2	2⅛	2
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	700	4¼	4	4	4½
21	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	200	10	10	10	..

—D—

18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	400	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
49	8¾	..	Deere & Co	14400	28¾	25¾	27	27⅝
93¾	37⅜	..	Del & Hudson	1700	49¼	45	45	50
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	5500	22	19¾	19¾	22½
19¾	2	..	Denver R G pf	300	8½	8¼	8¼	..
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	100	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	400	23½	23½	23½	23¼
39½	12	1.80*	Dome Mines	14500	32	30¼	30½	31⅝
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	4200	12¾	11⅜	11⅝	12
18	6⅜	..	Dresser A	200	10	10	10	..
10⅜	2¼	..	Dresser B	100	3½	3½	3½	4
85⅜	32¼	2	du Pont de Nem	16400	71½	69	69	72
117	97½	6	du Pont deb	800	112	111	111	112¼
28⅜	9½	1	Duplan Silk	100	16	16	16	16

—E—

10	1¼	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	..
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1200	71½	69	69	72½
16	3¼	.20b	Eaton Mfg	3700	10⅞	10¼	10½	10⅞
8¼	2⅝	..	Eitingon Schild	2400	1⅝	1½	1⅝	2
23	4	..	Eitingon S pf	600	13	13	13	13½
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	6200	13¾	12½	12⅝	14⅛
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	600	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¾
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	12700	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
15⅜	3½	..	lec Pow & Lt	4000	6	5½	5½	6
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & Lt pf	500	11	11	11	13½
82¾	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	400	12	11	11	12⅛
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	500	39	37	38	39
4	⅜	..	Elk Horn Coal	300	1¼	1	1	..
6	⅜	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
14⅜	4	..	Engineers Pub S	400	4⅞	4¾	4¾	5¼
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	300	8	7½	7⅝	8¾
25⅜	3⅜	..	Erie RR	4200	13½	12¼	12⅛	13⅝
29½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	800	14¼	13½	13½	14⅜
23⅛	2½	..	Erie RR 2pf	600	11	10½	10½	..
18¼	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	800	7	7	7	7
7½	⅞	..	Evans Products	200	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3⅞

—F—

14½	4¾	..	Fed Lt & Trac	400	7½	7	7	7¼
72	18	..	Fed M & S pf	100	57	57	57	..
11¾	3¼	..	Fed Motor Tr	1200	4	3	4	5
41¾	5¾	..	Fed Screw W	100	1	1	1	..
6⅞	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	200	2¼	2⅛	2⅛

Financial: News and Comment

Carriers Challenge Embargo Order Of Dakota's Governor

Reported Shipping Wheat While Officials Plan Use of Guardsmen

BISMARCK, N. D., Oct. 19 (AP)—Railroads in North Dakota today defied Governor William Langer's wheat embargo order, while the Adjutant-General's office made plans to use national guardsmen to halt the carriers from shipping wheat from the State.

In the absence of Adjt.-Gen. Earle Sarles, Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Herman A. Brocopp said that national guardsmen would be mobilized to enforce the Governor's orders.

Reports that the railroads were accepting wheat for shipment from the State and that grain was crossing state lines brought from Mr. Brocopp the comment that as soon as official word was available that the embargo order had been violated, national guard companies would be dispatched. He said, however, that it was possible no action would be taken until Sarles' arrival later today.

The embargo, effective at 12:01 a. m. today, was proclaimed by the Governor to call attention, he said, to the distress of farmers from low prices for wheat. North Dakota is the leading wheat-producing state this year.

In directing Adjt.-Gen. Earle Sarles to have every member of the 1300 strong national guard force available if necessary, to aid enforcement of his order, Governor Langer referred to his request to the chief executives of six other wheat states to unite in the plan. Three, the Governors of Minnesota, South Dakota and Iowa, said they would not join in the program. The legal advisers of the Governors of Montana and Nebraska expressed doubt as to the authority of their chief executives to proclaim embargoes and no reply was received from the Kansas Governor, who was away from his office.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 19 (AP)—Four northwest railroads serving North Dakota's territory, last night challenged the legality of Gov. William Langer's wheat embargo, determining to "abide by the laws of Congress" and accept wheat for shipment.

"It has been the law of the land from the time of the founding of our nation," said a statement issued by F. G. Dorety, vice-president and general counsel of the Great Northern Railroad on behalf of the four roads "that a state has no power to place an embargo on the export of articles produced within the state."

The decision was concurred in by counsel for the Northern Pacific, "Soo" Line, and Milwaukee Railroads after an all-day conference and in the face of Governor Langer's order to the North Dakota National Guard to be prepared to enforce his embargo.

"Interstate Railroad Companies are compelled by the express terms of the Interstate Commerce Act," the statement continued, "to provide and furnish transportation in interstate commerce.

"If, notwithstanding the Governor's proclamation, wheat is tendered to the railroad with instructions for interstate shipment, the railroads will be faced with the necessity of deciding whether to obey the Governor's proclamation or the laws of the United States."

General Business In Mexico Shows A Good Upward Trend

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 19 (U. P.)—General business conditions in Mexico in the last month have shown a sharp upward trend, according to figures furnished by the Confederation of Mexican Chambers of Commerce and the Department of Economy.

Deposits in the Bank of Mexico jumped from 66,000,000 pesos during the week of Sept. 23 to 69,000,000 pesos in the week of Sept. 30, while rediscounts jumped from 25,000,000 pesos to 28,000,000 in the like period.

Carloadings of the National Railways were 22,000 for the month, compared to 20,000 the month before, and 15,000 in the corresponding month of 1932.

General optimism was strong, despite the series of disasters which struck the republic in the last few months. General crop prospects were excellent. A bumper corn harvest is beginning, especially in the states of Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon, Jalisco, Durango, Michoacan and Guanajuato, while increased cotton acreage is producing heavy crops in various sections.

Shows Textile Gains

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

George A. Sloan

United States Goods First In Chilean Market

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 19 (AP)—Uncle Sam was the world's best salesman in Chile the first eight months of this year. But, while the United States again led with 22 per cent of the nation's imports, there were surprising changes among other nations, Government figures showed today.

Peru, with 16 per cent, for example, jumped into second place, compared with fourth at 12 per cent for last year.

Meanwhile, the British Isles clung to third place with 13 per cent, compared to 15 in 1932.

Argentina went into fourth place with 12 per cent compared with seventh place in 1932 at 2 per cent.

It was a bad eight months for Germany, as imports from that nation—second through last year—dropped to fifth place with 11 per cent.

France had 6 per cent with Brazil, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden together at 2.

Chile's exports likewise underwent a number of changes, the figures disclosed.

The United States with 19 per cent was displaced as Chile's best customer, dropped to second place as the British Isles grabbed first by taking 28 per cent of Chile's exports.

Last year, the United States took 30 per cent, the British Isles 27.

Oversubscription Of Bonds Reflects Government Credit

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—Wall Street experts, commenting upon the heavy over-subscription of the $500,000,000 bond issue, say that this shows how firmly established is Federal Government credit. In spite of being off the gold standard and notwithstanding the continued rumors of currency inflation, the bid was four times over requirements.

As compared with this record, conditions in France, a country still on the gold standard and still opposed to any kind of inflation, is cited. Applications for the French Treasury's last loan was not oversubscribed until the books had been kept open for weeks.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—The state of government credit, financial experts explain, is of vital importance as a factor in judging the intrinsic soundness of a currency, for it is the loss of government credit which usually prompts the printing of unsecured paper money. No longer able to borrow, a Treasury which must have funds has no alternative than to start its printing press.

The fact that the United States Treasury, which is no longer redeeming its currency in gold, finds borrowing relatively easier than the French Treasury, is pointed to as indicating that factors other than immediate gold redeemability must be considered in judging the safety of a currency.

The chief reason that some American capitalists have transferred funds to France, it is explained, is the fear that our Government might follow the suggestion of some inflationists and deliberately print greenbacks in an effort to lift prices. The French are firmly opposed to inflation, but are laboring with a large government deficit, as well as a serious adverse trade balance, so that inflationary steps might eventually be forced.

Retired, Wiggin, Former Chairman Of Chase National, Draws $100,000 a Year

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Albert H. Wiggin, whose advice after retirement was adjudged worth $100,000 a year by the Chase National Bank, has been one of the inscrutable personages of world finance.

Underwood
A. H. Wiggin

Those who know him well call him "Al," and another important banker once described him as "a big, jovial, wholesome boy." He is big and, at clubs, on the golf links or other places where big business does not intrude on his thoughts, he is noted for his amiability. But he always takes banking or finance seriously.

Golf has long been his principal pastime, perhaps because he likes to hike. About 20 years ago, when he was in his mid-forties, he and the late Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. used to meet every pleasant morning on upper Fifth Avenue, and hoof it all the way down to Wall Street, a good five miles of city pavements.

Wiggins has been in banking ever since he graduated from a Boston high school. He worked up from a clerkship to the vice-presidency of a bank there and, in 1899, was picked for a similar post in New York. In five years he had progressed to the Chase National and after six years there was made president. It had become the world's largest bank when he retired from active work. Only yesterday, however, his election as president of the Bankers Club was announced.

Always he eluded the spotlight. He dislikes to read about himself but makes a point to read about others.

Textile Activity Is at Pre-Slump Level, Says Sloan

Weekly Pay Roll Advanced Nearly 100 P. C. —Hours Are Reduced

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—Employment in the textile industry has returned to predepression levels under the textile code, with wages increased and working hours reduced, George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, declared at the institute's eighth annual meeting, held here yesterday.

The amount of weekly pay roll compared with the first week of March has advanced nearly 100 per cent, Mr. Sloan said.

Working under the code, Mr. Sloan said, stocks in the middle of September were on a comparable basis with a year ago.

"This stock reduction is mentioned because it has been frequently stated that cotton mills deliberately accumulated a large volume of stocks in order to be well supplied when the reduced, working hours and higher minimum wages go into effect, said Mr. Sloan. "Any such statement or inference is highly inaccurate and unfair.

"As a matter of fact, the industry's stock position reached the lowest point upon record by the middle of July. This was a natural development because customers were purchasing cotton goods out of available stocks before anticipated advances in prices necessitated by the higher costs under the code."

Referring to unfilled orders, Mr. Sloan reported that the volume of seasonal buying of cotton goods last year was very heavy and on Sept. 30, 1932, unfilled orders amounted to 570,000,000, whereas on Sept. 16, 1933, the same mills had unfilled orders amounting to 425,000,000 yards. He added that "on the whole production has been fairly well balanced with demand."

Hourly Wages Up

On the subject of hourly wages, Mr. Sloan reported that the average for seven occupational groups in 1932 that earned, according to Government reports, more than the minimum wage now prescribed in the code, was 34.9 cents per hour. In August, 1933, he added, the average for the same group was 43.9 cents per hour, or an increase in the hourly rate of 25 per cent. This rate for this group represented about 40 per cent in excess of the code minimums.

"The 40-hour week had the effect of reducing the working week in cotton manufacturing on an average of 25 per cent," he continued. "An employment survey brought out that during the last week of August the number of persons on mill pay rolls had increased to the extent of 140,000 workers, or 40 per cent compared with the first week of March. We have more than brought employment in the industry back to predepression levels. The amount of the weekly pay roll compared with the first week of March increased nearly 100 per cent.

"The Cotton Code forbids the employment of minors under the age of 16 years. This provision has attracted public attention to a degree all out of proportion to its true significance in the cotton textile industry. Magazine writers have hailed it as ending a régime of large scale employment of children in cotton mills.

"Anyone who will take the trouble to examine the reports of the United States Census will see that the employment of minors in recent years has been negligible and in 1930 amounted only to approximately 3 per cent of the total persons employed in our industry at that time. Three-fourths of this number had reached the age of 15 years. We had every reason to believe that the employment of minors under 16 had reached practically the vanishing point since 1930. Nevertheless, the Cotton Textile Industry Committee was glad to include this provision in the first code."

No Profiteering Under Code

There is no possibility of profiteering by cotton textile mills under the changes effected by the industry's code, Ralph E. Loper, industrial engineer, told the meeting. He presented figures showing that manufacturing costs on certain fabrics compared with selling prices represented returns ranging from an actual money loss per yard to 2.38 per cent interest on investment in the case of the highest return.

Mr. Loper also said that the processing tax will collect more from consumers in one year than the combined net profits of the cotton textile industry during the best year since the war. It is essential, he said, for the protection of the industry that compensating taxes be levied promptly on competing products.

Gold Mining Now Forging Ahead

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—The gold mining industry is striding ahead at a rapid pace and with indications that its operations will continue to increase in the near future, according to a review by Ford, Bacon & Davis, Inc., engineers.

"Gold mining is the depression turned upside down," says the review. "The reasons for this are obvious. Operating costs are down, the same as in other industries, because of general economic conditions, so that gold can now be produced at a low cost per ounce. On the other hand its value in world markets has greatly increased and the market, of course, remains unlimited. No other industry can parallel these unusual conditions; namely a decreasing cost of production, a steady and unlimited demand for the product and a rise in sales price of approximately 50 per cent. Such conditions are favorable to the continued expansion of this industry."

Criticizes Federal Monetary Policy as Highly Deflationary

Committee for the Nation Says Irrational Fluctuation of Dollar Destructive—Holds Government Neglects Objective of Price Rebuilding

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—Continuing its campaign for rebuilding of the price level, the Committee for the Nation, in a statement released today, denounced the deflationary tendencies of the Administration and warned that the latest break in commodity and security prices is a forerunner of another major crisis."

"That the break is traceable to the rapidly spreading knowledge that our monetary policy and control of the purchasing power of the dollar have been returned to New York deflationary influences," was the statement sent out yesterday to the committee's nation-wide membership of industrial and agricultural leaders by the directing committee.

Members of the directing committee of Committee for the Nation are: Mr. James H. Rand, president of Remington Rand, Inc., of New York; Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald, chairman of Sears, Roebuck & Co., of Philadelphia; Mr. Frederic H Frasier, chairman of General Baking Company, of New York; Mr F. H. Sexauer, president of Dairymen's League Coöperative Association Inc., of New York, and Mr. Vincent Bendix, president of Bendix Aviation Corporation, of Chicago, Ill.

Fails to Perform Duty

"Never, except in a period of social disintegration," says the committee, "has a nation allowed the purchasing power of its monetary unit to fluctuate in so irrational and destructive a manner as the dollar since mid-July—when uncertainty arose as to the future of our monetary policy.

"The United States Treasury has failed completely to perform its duty to carry out the announced objective of the Administration to rebuild prices. Instead of moving the dollar steadily toward a value, off gold, that would give us back the price level of solvency, the Treasury has been responsive to the same deflationary interests that dictated the policies of the Hoover Administration.

"Gold is tied to commodities in fixed value the world over. A change in the gold value of the dollar reflects itself immediately in our domestic dollar price of world commodities like wheat and cotton, and more gradually through all other commodities and finally in property and securities values. With $300,000,000,000 of national wealth, a change of 1 per cent in the gold value of the dollar means that the number of dollars expressing our wealth must vary by $3,000,000,000.

"By establishing a free gold market, the Treasury could have taken command of the dollar. Instead, it interposed ridiculous objections that a free market might interfere with its chase of gold hoarders. Thus, billions of value and confidence in recovery were sacrificed to a legalistic pursuit of a few millions of hoarded gold.

"By refusing to exercise its power to control the price of gold, and by throwing its influence with deflationary banking interests not in sympathy with the Administration's announced monetary objective, the Treasury became responsible for the reversal in trend of the dollar.

"In mid-July, 15 to 20 billions of restored values were wiped out. Within the last few days, we have allowed the dollar to vary from 64 cents to 72 cents—equivalent to an increase of 12½ per cent—which means that the number of dollars expressing the nation's wealth must be decreased by 37 billions. Only our worst enemy could plan for us such irrational and unnecessary swings in the purchasing power of our money. The immediate effect was to destroy 6½ billions of listed securities and 3½ billions of commodity values. Formulating plans to release 1 billion of bank deposits and putting seven Cabinet members on the radio to explain the benefits of the NRA will not neutralize such destruction of values.

Suggests Free Gold Market

"A free market permitting England to accumulate gold and fix the world price of gold is good for London, but powerful American banking and financial leadership, dominating the Treasury, denies the United States the benefit of establishing such a market here. While off gold, European governments gained gold in the markets of the world and profited by its rising price. Our Treasury works out a program that brings no gold in and compels the exportation of the sixty millions of gold produced here and which should be kept at home.

"Simultaneously, from high but unnamed sources, propaganda is being spread that we have too much gold anyhow, while our principal competitors, England and France, double their monetary stocks and the financial dominance that gold gives.

"Since mid-July, monetary policy has been dominated by a combination of those who desired to supersede capitalism by planned economy and a regimented state, and the Administration's deflationary advisers and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, coöperating with and reflecting the viewpoint urged by the bankers of London and Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England.

"If these financial policies are not overthrown, the producers of the country face years more of deflation, and the institutions of our free society are in jeopardy.

"The Committee for the Nation has renewed its recommendation to the President that he immediately assert his own command over the dollar; that he reduce the present abnormal purchasing power of the dollar by having the Treasury buy gold on a rising scale, beginning at $34 per ounce, until the dollar is brought back to the average purchasing power it possessed in 1926.

"As an alternative, the committee recommended an immediate price of $41.34 an ounce, equivalent to cutting the gold content of the dollar by the 50 per cent maximum authorized in the Thomas amendment. The committee's investigations show that one ounce of gold now buys the world over as much of basic commodities as two ounces did in 1926. Hence a doubling of the dollar price of gold would be followed by a sharp rise of price level, and almost immediate restoration of the dollar price for wheat, cotton and other agricultural products.

"Coupled with this cut of gold content of the dollar, the committee recommends that the President announce that when the 1926 price level is reached, it will be stabilized by continuing control over the price of gold."

The World's Business

Farm Program

EMPHASIS in the farm program was originally attached almost solely to control of production. The word is offensive to those who believe that not for many years to come can there be a surplus, that is, a surplus of supply over potential demand. The word is also unnatural. Man is creative, and not all the edicts of the most beneficent government will make him otherwise. Witness the case of the hog raiser. The Government offered to buy their sows and pigs and feed them to the foodless. Pigs came to market in droves, but the sows, well, they stayed at home. Farmers wanted them for producing more pigs next spring.

What About Corn?

One difficulty in this kind of control is that it always leads to another. If you destroy your pigs, you are destroying good customers for corn. So it appeared to the market, and corn prices started to droop as hog prices, buoyed up by the prospect of a lessened supply, started to rise.

Government Buying

The Government's new method of keeping up prices is to enter the commodity markets in a big way as a purchaser. It is supplementary to the original method of control, not an alternative to it. Perhaps the exact description would be that it is destined to take up the slack while control is being worked out. The Government seems to be buying almost anything of which there is a surplus. Here is a phase of the farm program that appeals to common sense as well as humanity. Surpluses are being bought to *give away* to consumers who have no money to buy. This is far more sensible than the old method of *storing* them away. For, as we know from countless illustrations, a commodity can be taken off the market, only at great expense in money and future problems. Storing costs money in terminal fees. Moreover, the commodity has to be sold some time, and, even before it comes on the market, it hangs over transactions as a bearish element in prices. Much better is it from the economic standpoint, therefore, to give the surplus away. From the social standpoint, such a course is also the only logical one, when, as now, 15,000,000 people are dependent upon public relief.

The Case of Wheat

By way of illustration of the economic disadvantages of storing away surpluses, I am reminded of a remark credited a year or two ago to a very high official of the Canadian Government. A wheat loan by Canadian and American interests to China was being talked about. It was destined to move many hundreds of thousands of bushels of stored Canadian and American wheat. The official was warned that they might not get their money back. "I don't care," he said, "I don't care if the wheat goes to the bottom of the Pacific. All I want is that the wheat shall get out of Canada."

Mr. Wiggin

Mr. Wiggin is reputed to be the friendly ally of the House of Morgan, and when he resigned from the chairmanship of the Chase National Bank a year ago, in favor of Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich, kinsman of the Rockefellers, the fact was freely reported as a triumph for the Rockefellers against the Morgans. Mr. Aldrich was very quick to declare that the Chase would sever its relations with its investment affiliate. He also issued a statement favoring a comprehensive program of bank reform. As a result partly of this announcement, partly of an old friendship with the President, Dame Rumor, who has a permanent residence in Wall Street, had it that the Chase would be spared from the current inquisition into the boom behavior of banks and brokers. As usual, she has been proved wrong. But she has been right in the added statement which she circulated that the revelations would be spectacular.

H. B. F.

Comptroller Tells Of Vital Need Of Deposit Insurance

Necessary to Sound Banking Structure, Asserts Currency Head

FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 19—Defending the provision for insurance of bank deposits before the Fort Worth Clearing House Association this morning, Mr. J. F. T. O'Connor, comptroller of the currency, asserted that in his opinion the future of the country's banking structure depended in large measure upon this feature of the Banking Act of 1933. It will, he asserted, do away with the necessity for a Postal Savings System and he pointed to the welcome addition that the $1,187,183,373 on deposit in the Postal Savings Bank on June 30 last would be to the deposit figures of the country's banks.

Mr. O'Connor's address follows in part:

The opposition to the Fderal Reserve system by the bankers is too recent to be forgotten and the fraternity was not over-enthusiastic over the Banking Act of 1933, called the Glass-Steagall Bill. The importance of a conservative minority force in the nation is not to be minimized. The banker loans not his own money but the depositors' money. This fact is sometimes overlooked by the public.

One of the most discussed questions of the day is that provision of the act which provides for the insurance of bank deposits. Beginning Jan. 1, next, all deposits in Federal Reserve member banks and in non-member state banks which prove their eligibility by joining the Federal Deposit Insurance Fund will be insured up to the first $2500 of each account.

If nothing else had pointed out to the banker the public's disapproval of banking conditions, the enormous increase in postal savings deposits during recent years should have given him pause. For the year ended June 30, 1926, these deposits increased by a mere 1.52 per cent over the previous 12 months' period. The next year, they rose 9.82 per cent; 1928, 3.25 per cent, and in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, the increase was but 0.99 per cent. Up to that point, postal savings were running along in a manner disturbing to no one.

Postal Savings Gain

Note the tremendous increases since then, as illustrated by the following tabulation:

Year Ended June 30	Pos. Sav. Dep.	Inc. Over Prior Year Amount	P.C.
1929	$ 153,644,529	$ 1,501,180	0.99
1930	175,271,686	21,627,157	14.08
1931	347,416,749	172,145,063	98.22
1932	784,819,402	437,402,653	125.90
1933	1,187,183,373	402,363,971	51.27

The above figures show that, between June 30, 1929, and June 30, 1933, postal savings deposits increased by the staggering total of $1,033,538,844, or 672.6 per cent.

Postal Savings are really insured deposits, since, regardless of terminology, the United States Government promises, or guarantees, to pay deposits back to depositors. Bankers, would you rather have a postal savings system running in competition with you, or would you rather have your banks join the Federal Deposit Insurance Fund so that your deposits would be insured?

Banks now guarantee two classes of their deposits. Why not insure or guarantee all deposits, thus giving the average depositor the same protection they give in certain in-

The Government insures postal savings deposits. But, in fact, the individual banks of the country guarantee such savings. When a man puts say, $1000 in a postal savings account, the Post Office in his city deposits it in a local bank, but the bank must put up, as a guarantee that it will repay the money on demand, government bonds sufficient to cover the amount on deposit.

How Capital Is Provided

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation will begin operations with a large capitalization. Eliminating subscriptions by state banks which will join the fund or by state banks which will join the Federal Reserve, the corporation will have a definite capitalization of well over $400,000,000. In addition, it is authorized to borrow, through note issues or other obligations, an amount equal to three times its capitalization. This would be over $1,200,000,000 additional, or a total of more than $1,600,000,000.

The capital is provided as follows: The Secretary of the Treasury will pay $150,000,000 for stock of the corporation; the Federal Reserve Banks will subscribe for stock in the amount of one-half of their surplus on Jan. 1, 1933, or about $139,000,000; and member banks shall subscribe for stock to the extent of one-half of 1 per cent of their total deposit liabilities, which, based on May 13, 1933, figures, amounts to some $117,000,000. In addition, state banks must subscribe for stock on the same basis as member banks.

Unsound Risks Eliminated

Those who oppose the insuring of bank deposits by this new government agency make much of the fact that several states have failed in their attempts to insure bank deposits in their commonwealths. The comparison is not a good one. In the first place, the various state plans generally were inadequately financed, in that the total available fund created to meet the demands of closed banks bore no reasonable relationship to the liabilities assumed. Moreover, under the state plans the risk was concentrated in a comparatively small area.

Under the new federal plan, the risk is spread over the entire country. While it is true that some particular state may have a poor crop or may have a bad financial year in general, other states will have good crops and will be generally prosperous. The few depressed states will not be a sufficiently adverse factor to affect the status of the insurance fund as a whole.

Strict Control Over Currency Is Desired

By the Associated Press

Mexico, D. F., Oct. 19

PROF. IRVING FISHER of Yale University believes the financial policy of President Roosevelt is aimed at establishing strict control over currency in order to stabilize prices, he told the Mexican Bankers Association meeting here, last night.

The economist praised the American President's recovery efforts, and said he believed the eventual purpose was to control the value of money in such a way as to sustain the level of prices.

"This," Professor Fisher said, "is the correct use of money. It should be used as a means to maintain prices through control of the currency."

Canada Refunding Loan Success Aids Balancing Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 19—The Dominion refunding loan was oversubscribed by $31,000,000 in less than five days. The Department of Finance adhered to its original decision to limit the flotation to $225,000,000, and allotments to all cash subscribers for more than $5000 are being drastically reduced.

The conversion feature of the loan was freely employed by bondholders. Of $210,000,000 which becomes due on Nov. 1, no less than $179,000,000 was converted by holders for the new issues.

In two respects the successful operation assists the Federal Government in balancing its budget next year. The remnant of the 1918 war loan, which is now refunded, bore interest at 5½ per cent, and was tax free. The new issue has a coupon rate of 3½ per cent for the two-year bonds and 4 per cent for the longer term. The apnual saving to the Dominion Treasury amounts to $2,500,000, while the termination of tax exemption will make available considerable new revenue.

The success of the flotation, besides reflecting a better state of public feeling than was evident a year ago, when it took 16 days to secure $80,000,000 offered with a 4 per cent coupon, suggests that the Canadian investor has been educated to expect an era of lower interest rates. Last May the savings banks of Canada reduced the interest rate on notice deposits from 3 to 2½ per cent; and now there are unofficial reports that the rate will be still further reduced to 2 per cent in a few days.

In 1930-31, out of a total federal expenditure of almost exactly $400,000,000, the interest on the public debt was $122,000,000. But two years later, when by drastic use of economy in all government departments, involving the discharge of hundreds of civil servants, the total government expenditure had been cut to $356,000,000. Of this reduced sum the charges for interest on the public debt had risen to $137,000,000.

In the current year, counting the interest on such government-guaranteed securities as those of the Canadian National Railways, the total interest disbursements, in fact, come to about $200,000,000, whereas the total vote for all Federal Government services, excluding war pensions, comes to only $169,000,000. The situation is being compared to that of a householder who, out of an annual income of $4000, has to pay over $2000 as interest on the family mortgage.

Interest Payment Made On Detroit Defaulted Bonds

The first payment of interest on funded debt of the city of Detroit, exclusive of water and street railway bonds, since the city defaulted on its bonds last February, has been made possible through the collection by the Bondholders' Refunding Committee of $1,118,730 for this purpose. The city of Detroit has continuously paid maturing interest on its street railway bonds, and it resumed interest payments on its water bonds on July 1, 1933.

The committee, of which B. A. Tompkins, vice-president of Bankers' Trust Company, New York, is chairman, announced today that funds collected, together with additional collections which it expects to make, will be distributed pro rata to holders of bonds and notes who have deposited with the committee on or before Dec. 15, 1933. Bonds and notes not deposited by that time will not be eligible to share in such distribution.

Simultaneously, the committee announced that the city of Detroit bonds and notes deposited with, and controlled by the committee, the holders of which have accepted the refunding plan outlined in July, amount to $150,599,632. The deposit of this large amount of bonds, representing more than 53 per cent of the obligations of the city affected by the plan, is believed to constitute a record for any operation in this country involving the deposit of securities.

Code Operations Improve Earnings Of Oil Industry

Invested Capital and Labor Returns Show Marked Gains

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK—Capital invested in oil has received a return of $67,805,109 and labor a return of $43,000,000 as a direct result of the operation of the NRA code in petroleum industry during the approximately 43 days the code has been in effect, according to the T. S. Hose review.

The review also points to the fact that, contrary to seasonal influences, gasoline consumption increased 4 per cent in September over August due to the shorter working hours under the NRA.

The unusual benefits derived by the oil industry alone from the administration plan, it said, justify the prediction that the NRA will correspondingly help all industry if it is properly applied.

"Because of the nature of the oil industry," says the review, "figures may be obtained more quickly than would be possible in almost any other, and we now have before us the actual conditions that exist relative to petroleum under the code compared with the conditions before it was put into operation.

"Price increases in crude oil have amounted to an average of 35 cents a barrel, and as the creation of new dollars in the vehicle on which this country will again ride to prosperity, this is of vital interest. This advance has meant the creation of 876,863 new dollars each day. Approximately 109,608 of these dollars have been put out for royalty oil subject to no overhead whatever—100 per cent spending power.

Refiners have received since the code went into effect over 700,000 additional dollars each day, and labor has received nearly 1,000,000 additional dollars for a similar period. The exact number of men put to work under the code is not available but is in the neighborhood of 300,000. The total net results of the code are $1,576,863 a day to the producer, the royalty owner and the refiners, and $1,000,000 a day more to labor during the 43 days the code has been in effect.

"Contrary to seasonal demand, the consumption of gasoline increased, according to reliable estimates, approximately 4 per cent in September over August, which naturally should have been the month of greatest consumption. This September increase is due to the shorter working hours under the NRA, thus giving more time to recreation.

"It would appear that the actual figures as they pertain to the oil industry would be the answer to those who state that codes pertaining to industry are unworkable, and to those who shout government monopoly. The hot oil racketeer has been almost eliminated. The chiseling refiner may have to be handled by the setting of a minimum price.

The oil industry as a whole feels that with the friendly help of the government it is for the first time in three years facing an era of prosperity to which it is justly entitled.

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The Young Folks' Page

Who Was Will O' the Wisp?

One evening in the autumn of 1715, Mistress Holt and her son, Dennis, a lad of 14, arrive in Langford, Yorkshire. Dennis is puzzled at the mystery of the home-coming, at his mother's sadness, and the change of name from Fendale to Holt. The next day James and Angela Beadall, the children of the vicar, carry him off to explore the shore caves. They tell him about the strange echoing cave where a masked highwayman called Will o' the Wisp is believed to be in hiding, and show him the old home of the Fendales, now the home of Sir Roger Argale. Its history is a sad one—a tale of enmity and revenge, and Dennis realizes that he must be in some way connected with this tale. He gladly escapes into the woods, but there the neighing of a horse interrupts his troubled thoughts and, creeping forward, he sees his mother clinging tearfully to a masked man! That night he questions his mother. "Who was he, Mother, for very sure I am he was near of kin—even, indeed, might be the father I have always believed was lost in foreign wars long years ago?"

By MAY WYNNE

Chapter III

MISTRESS HOLT caught Dennis's hand in hers and drew him down to her side.

"You are right," she said in muffled tones. "It is time you should hear the truth. I had hoped to hide it a little longer, but now I shall be glad for you to know all. Yes, Dennis, the man who dare not show his face, even to those who knew and loved him, is my husband—and your father—Philip Fendale, who, if he had his rights, should be Squire of Langford. Listen, and I will tell you the whole sad story.

"Philip was the only child of Peter Fendale, and a young man as gay as he was generous, as true and as loyal as any of the family.

"It was one springtide when I first met him, for he had come on a visit to the Hall near our farm. I did not know then that arrangements had been made for him to wed Lettice Deyne, daughter of Sir Hugh Deyne of the Hall. On leaving our farm one day he went straight to Sir Hugh and told him, since he loved me, he could not wed Lettice. There was a violent quarrel but Philip refused to give me up, and that very night the Hall was burned down. Sir Hugh was unable to escape from the fire and his relatives vowed Philip had done the deed, and made good their tale.

"Philip fled to our farm, and we were secretly married, but owing to the craft of Sir Hugh's brother he was denounced and sought for as one condemned for a crime he never committed. Furthermore the Manor, which should have been his, was given over to Sir Hugh's stepbrother, Squire Argale. Philip, ruined and despairing, left the country, but returned when you were a year old. He tried then to get justice but failed. Squire Argale and Sir Thomas Deyne had the King's ear and whispered to him that Philip was, in truth, a Jacobite.

A Jacobite

"What was then slander has since become truth. Philip, feeling himself cruelly wronged, agreed to act as agent for Prince James Edward, and, as Will o' the Wisp, still carries messages from France. He is no highwayman, though he wears a mask, and he has many friends. Farmer Crane of White Farm gives him lodging in a secret room, and Prudence, who is devoted to the Fendale family, is here to act as go-between. Now you know the truth and that there is no dishonor to cause you shame. But take warning, dear son, for your father still has his enemies, and the most watchful of these are Squire Argale and Sir Thomas Deyne."

Dennis moved toward the window, his head thrown back and his young shoulders squared. "When will it be possible for me to meet my father and offer him my service?" he asked, and there was a thrill in his voice as he spoke.

"No, no, Dennis!" cried his mother. "You must not think of that. You must be patient and all will come right. Remember, your father, against my will, is agent in a cause I do not love. He sees not, however, with my eyes, and vows King George is a tyrant, and a tyrant, he says, is more danger to England than a Jacobite king.

It was difficult for Dennis to behave as if nothing had happened when he joined his companions next morning. He felt years older, and longed to start the service to which, in the night, he had vowed himself.

"Sing hi, sing ho, and merrily we go!" chanted James, as he led the way over the moors. "Today we are going to take you to the Mocking Glen. 'Tis fine sport to shout down the valley and hear the response. Afterward we are to go round by White Farm to borrow some books for my father from Farmer Crane."

Aho! Dennis was pleased enough now. Not one snippet cared he about the Mocking Glen, but it was good to be going to the farm where his father's friends lived, and where his father himself had his secret lair.

Mocking Glen

The Glen was a charming spot, and the strange echo delighted Dennis, who shouted as loudly as the others. As they passed along the road they marked the slouching figure of a man moving on ahead, staff in hand, a thin, ragged figure with unkempt beard and peculiar gait.

"'Tis Ragged Robin," said Angela, in answer to Dennis's question. "He lives yonder where you see a farmhouse three parts in ruins, and although it is lonely enough all by himself he refuses to leave it. He once had a brother named Alan, who, he says, left him a trust which has never been fulfilled, and till it is, he remains where he is."

"Poor Robin," said Dennis. "What a dreary life! Some day we must go and look at the ruins."

But James shook his head. "He won't allow any one near," he replied. "He guards his stronghold most jealously, and when he is out sees to it that a dog is watching his poor abode. You will have no chance to explore Robin's home."

As they overtook the strange figure he turned and looked at Dennis searchingly.

"Whose son be this, Master James?" he asked. "It seems to me I know the face."

"'Tis Dennis Holt, new come to Cliff Cottage," Angela answered, "so you are mistaken in thinking you know him, Robin, since he is a stranger to these parts."

Ragged Robin threw back his head, laughing. "No stranger to me," said he, "no stranger to me! I know every line of his face, and I will tell you his name, for 'tis not Dennis Holt. I will tell you his name—another day, if he comes to speak with me."

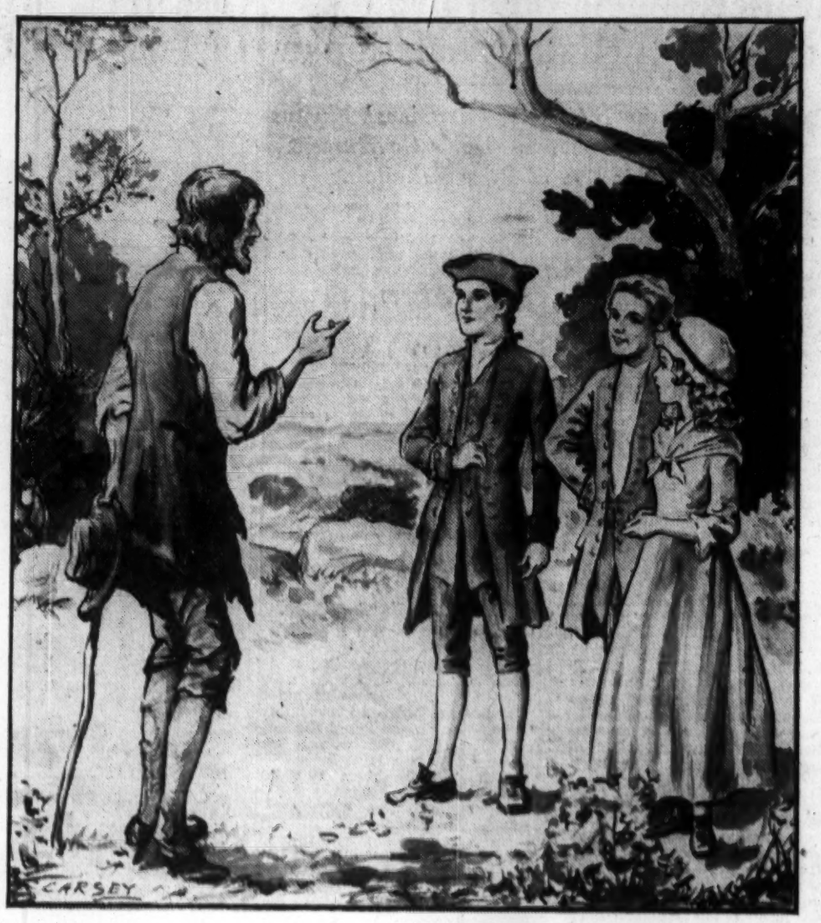
"I will come whenever you wish," said Dennis hastily.

Robin eyed him closely.

"At night," he hinted, "some fear to tread the moors. At night, under the moonlight, Will o' the Wisp will be abroad. But if you have no fear, boy, come at night and tell Robin your name."

Angela and James were much amused, and, as they walked slowly home, James was inclined to tease Dennis about the matter. But though Dennis laughed he felt strangely excited at the idea of visiting Ragged Robin's home. Might it not be the first step in the right direction?

[To Be Continued Next Thursday]



Drawn by Alice Carsey for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"No Stranger to Me," Said He, "No Stranger to Me! I Know Every Line of His Face."

Twin Boys Invited to Go With Byrd

Reward for Success in Caring for Expedition's Dogs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IMAGINE the thrill of being asked to go to the South Pole by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd on his second expedition to that coldest land at the bottom of the world!

Well, two 13-year-old Newton (Mass.) boys, curly-headed and twins, can imagine it for they experienced it last week when Admiral Byrd personally and seriously asked them if they wouldn't like to accompany him on the two-year trip. They were to help take care of the 150 Eskimo, husky and other Far North dogs that are now at sea, en route to the Antarctic on the two Byrd ships, the Bear of Oakland and the Jacob Ruppert.

But how and why did these fortunate young boys, Jones and Herbert Jackson, happen to receive such an invitation and are they actually going?

Perhaps I had better answer the last question first in this case. No, they are not going. You see the twins' mother is a very wise mother. She realizes that the boys are just a little too young to endure the hardships that the men on the expedition will confront.

"We sure would!" both boys time. Another time, perhaps, perhaps. . . ." She smiled and looked at her twin boys.

And now I know you are still wondering why Admiral Byrd should ask two such young boys to go along as assistants in one of the most important branches of the entire expedition—that of caring for and handling the dogs.

At the Chinook Kennels

It all came about this summer when Jones and Herbert Jr. worked at the Chinook Kennels at Wonalancet, N. H. There, all of Admiral Byrd's expedition dogs were trained for the invaluable services they are to render in hauling freight and men about the polar regions.

The twins, together with Albert Schall, their friend, went to the kennels knowing nothing more about dogs than any other boy or girl. But at the end of the summer, they knew as much if not more than many of the older dog trainers. At first, Jones and Herbert had the job of feeding, cleaning and watering all the dogs at the kennels. This in part is the reason why they were able to handle and care for them were real dog lovers and that they would be valuable to an expedition where the expert handling of dogs is necessary. And it was this that prompted Admiral Byrd to give the boys such an opportunity.

"At Sea" With the Expedition

But if they are not going to be with the expedition in person, they will be with it in heart. Every single movement of the trip so far has been followed. They watched both ships load for their long journey. They talked with about all the members of the expedition. And most important of all, they made sure that "their" dogs were safely on board and comfortably situated.

Jones and Herbert are keeping a scrapbook of newspaper and other clippings of the progress of the expedition. And, as to the dogs, these Newton boys expect to get personal radio messages telling them what "their pals" are doing and how they are behaving without their young masters.

Yes, some day, some day, perhaps the curly-haired twins will again have such an opportunity. And they will go—perhaps.

"We even might go down to Little America in 1935 to get Admiral Byrd out and bring him home," Jones beams, black eyes sparkling and expectant as he turns toward his mother.

Mother smiles, too. "We shall have to see about that," she says.

C. G. M.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Jones Jackson, Albert Schall and Herbert Jackson Jr. The Twins Are Holding White Siberian Puppies Which Are Now Almost Grown Up and Which Are En Route to the South Pole. The Larger Puppy Has Been Trained by the Boys to Draw the Miniature Sled Shown in the Picture. Both the Harness and the Sled Were Made by the Boys.

A Junior NRA

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Doing their part is not an opportunity restricted to grown-ups alone, several Wenatchee youngsters between the ages of 6 and 9 decided after some deliberation. So they organized their own NRA, promptly elected officers and launched their club into the task of collecting old clothing among the neighbors, relatives and friends of the membership. They also established a regulation that all pennies henceforth were to be saved for charity purposes.

The original club was comprised of five members, and in order to fill all the official posts, each charter member was elected to office. The lone girl member was elected, by unanimous vote, to serve as secretary-treasurer, and her first act was to inform the city editor of the momentous occasion, adding that old-clothing donations would be received immediately.

The four boys in the Junior NRA, as they style their club, became president, vice-president, clothing supervisor, and assistant to the secretary-treasurer.

The new club at once laid plans for a suitable clubhouse, to be erected on an old tent platform in President Case's back yard. The construction project in no way interfered with the drive for old clothes, however, and at the end of the first week's activities, a bundle was ready for delivery to a local welfare agency.

"We are going to keep our club going all winter," the five charter members chimed together, and then the president explained that new and select members will be taken in from time to time. "But they'll have to work to stay in," he insisted.

A Team Game

Colors

Players are arranged in two or three teams (according to the numbers available) and each team sits on the floor in Indian file.

Each team is numbered from front to back. The leader calls any number and the player in each team holding that number stands up.

The leader calls out a color, say "red," and the first standing player who shouts out anything of that color scores a point for his team.

The players then sit down and a new number is called.

[Note: Once an article has been accepted it cannot be used again.]

New Books for Your Bookshelf

Choosing a Career

Careers Ahead: by Joseph Cottler and Harold Brecht. Little Brown & Co. $2.50.

"WHAT are you going to be when you grow up?" is the question we ask each other glibly during the growing time. The years pass swiftly and soon "What am I going to do?" becomes a serious problem as the end of high school looms ahead. Some of us are quite sure what we are going to do—circumstances, talent, desire, have decided the question; but many of us are hopelessly vague.

For just this reason, two Philadelphia teachers have written "Careers Ahead" and in it they show some of the numerous opportunities that lie ahead for the alert, imaginative boy and girl. "Inquire! Inquire! Your future is at stake," is a phrase echoing in the various ways from the book, and to show us the value of inquiry a series of visits to different occupational fields follow. In a dramatic way, by means of conversations, letters, diaries, interviews, we glimpse present-day workers and their surroundings.

The book falls into four divisions—the Mechanically Minded, the Artistically Minded, Working With People, the Nature Lover; these four subdivide into as many as sixty-eight different "careers." There is a prologue in which a group of young people wonder what they will do in life and an epilogue in which the same group—presumably after having had a bird's-eye view of various ways of earning and accomplishing—begin to plan their own lives. The book is fairly encyclopedic in its reach, yet thoroughly and excitingly readable. There are any number of splendid photographs.

"Careers Ahead" does not pretend to tell you what you can do or how, but it will stimulate you to think about what you are most fitted to do and what you would most enjoy doing. You need to choose a career in which you are genuinely interested, and one through which you can be of service to the world, heart and mind agreeing that that work well done will bring happiness to yourself and others.

"Careers Ahead" fills a noble purpose: as a weathervane to catch the winds of youth, it is a fine achievement. It is a book for high school boys and girls, their teachers, and their parents.

With the Canadian Mounted Police

In Scarlet and Plain Clothes: by T. Morris Longstreth. The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

Here is the story of the Canadian Mounted Police made from their own records and reports, and from the letters and lips of some of the men. Here we follow the force from the time in 1874 when it was born, and 300 men set out for the western plains to establish the framework of law and order, up to the present, —when a new recruit signs up and may have to wait his turn, as 3000 are before him. History it may be, but experienced with Jim and Hal it becomes adventure of the first order.

At 17, Jim Reckett was ready, though not too willing, to step into his father's shoes and work in his bank at Ottawa. "They're too small," his friend, Hal Reynolds, said as he urged Jim to join up with the North-West Mounted Police. The two boys enlisted with the second volunteer group of 150 men and went west into 300,000 square miles of wilderness. It was their job to open the way for colonization, but there were savages, outlaws, and contraband traders to be dealt with first.

Discipline, courage, integrity, were the life of the force, and justice—incorruptible and humane—was the code. Within a year the scarlet-coated men established their posts and were patrolling the north country. "Thus a lariat of living law encircled the vast prairie, and by a miracle of discipline and doggedness, this handful of young men had saved a kingdom for their country uncurtailed."

Years pass. Hal and Jim rise in the force and life continues to look adventurous: there are Indians to be won over; deperadoes, cattle-rustlers and smugglers to be caught; grim situations to be handled as the Canadian Pacific Railroad pushed its way across the plains—making a dominion out of Canada. The Yukon had to be protected for the prospectors, the plains for the homesteaders. Into the present, the Mounted Police ride up and down the land acting dauntlessly and forcefully for justice.

Mr. Longstreth has written a vigorous story of a splendid group of men. His style is swift, clipped, precise, and often beautiful—as in this passage: 'Hal suggested to Needles, Jim, and Killaly that they climb the butte, some 800 feet above the coulee. They were rewarded by a sight that no man will ever see again. Eastward to the very roots of the sun one vast herd of buffalo blackened the plain. The floor of the earth was cumbered with them in their long push south. . . . Still gazing as they climbed, the four topped the ridge, and the west was opened to their eyes. The days of cloud had passed and splendour remained. On their astonished sight broke the whole line of the Rockies marching down the western horizon, glistening with new snow. It was their first view of those glittering pinnacles and violet cliffs, startling, magnificent, and endless in their jagged line against the blue of the sky.

"They looked for a while in silence. 'That's worth everything,' said Hal."

The Old Flush and the New

Flush of Wimpole Street and Broadway: by Flora Merrill. Illustrated by Edwina. Robert M. McBride & Co. $1.50.

You have heard of Flush, surely, one of the most talked-about dogs in literature. Ah, but wait a moment! This is the real Flush, not the Flush that lived 85 years ago and played a part in the lives of two Victorian poets.

This is Flush who played the part on the stage in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," the actor who, at the age of eight months, came from his kennels in Mount Kisco to the Empire Theater in New York. To be an actor and a puppy at the same time had trials which Flush might not have surmounted but for Kim, the wise and professorial Scotch terrier who told him about things. In his own words Flush tells us of his training, his private life, his eminent career, engagingly assuring us that some of the success of the play was due to Miss Katharine Cornell.

Not often can dogs write books in the first person and still remain dogs, but here we are quite certain that Kim and Flush are talking together as they always did and that in some unaccountable manner their words have been captured. Miss Merrill's style is full of humor and Edwina must have dipped her pen into a well of it: there is whimsical and ridiculous delight in every line of her illustrations.

Between the chapters of this merry little tale are full pages with drawings of Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning, and some of the letters they wrote to each other about Flush—so the old Flush and the modern fellow share the book.

Edison, the Boy

Thomas Alva Edison, the Youth and His Times: by W. E. Wise. Rand, McNally & Co. $2.00.

Genius, inventor, wizard, giant—but once just boy, and it is of the boy, Edison, that this biography tells. "Why?" was a favorite word with this young dynamo who, at 11, was making his own experiments in a cellar laboratory; at 12, was well on his way to being an established business man, and, at 14, was his own newspaper publisher. Work, work, work and earn was his cry, for with money he could buy books and chemicals and make further experiments.

Piece by piece he went on putting his greedily acquired knowledge together. Courageously he triumphed over failures. Then he found out what the world needed and proceeded to invent it. At 23, he sold his first important invention for $40,000 and did not know what to do with the money; his interest was inventing. From that time on he proceeded to take out patents on an average of one every two weeks, nearly 1500 in all during 60 full years.

Edison, the boy, comes out of this book written simply and spiritedly for boys; the interested reader will want to go on and learn more of Edison, the man. At the end of the book are the "Bright Boy" questions—try them and see if you might have qualified!

B. Y.

Mail Bag

Zurich, Switzerland

Dear Editor:

In our English lesson we often read the Monitor and its Children's Page. This newspaper includes many interesting articles and I have found the Mail Bag. I, too, should like to have a friend in a foreign country.

I am a girl of 16 years and I live in Zurich, Switzerland. It is very beautiful here. Switzerland possesses many great mountains and blue lakes. When I go outdoors I soon see the wonderful lake of Zurich and on its shores the green hills.

But I am sure that other countries are also beautiful. I never was in a foreign country and so I should be very happy to have a friend near my age who could tell me something about her own country.

Margrit H.

North Hollywood, California

Dear Editor:

Three years ago through the Mail Bag I was introduced to a most interesting correspondent in France—and I want to thank you for it. I have learned to appreciate more fully the attitudes of the folk abroad and I have learned so very much about their customs, history, and the whys of a great many questions I had had.

During my high school days The Christian Science Monitor helped me a great deal and I firmly believe it was one of two things that made my school work so easy. I know there are many who are as grateful as I am—and who feel that neither pen, nor pencil, paper or slate could hold words enough to tell how much they appreciate this paper.

Anna Mae P.

Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

Dear Editor:

I am a constant reader of the Mail Bag, but this is the first time I have written to you.

I wonder if you get many letters from Australia. I enjoy very much some of the letters written to you from different countries, and would very much like some pen friends myself in the United States. I am 17 years of age.

We are in the middle of winter here now. Snow is falling all over Victoria, but it never falls near Melbourne. The wattle will be out soon. It looks marvelous when it is in bloom—just one mass of little gold balls.

Hoping to hear from someone in American soon and with best wishes to yourself,

Zelma H. M.

Edinburgh, Scotland

Dear Editor:

I have been getting The Christian Science Monitor from my aunt and I have always read the Mail Bag with interest. Could you possibly find some pen friends for me? I am always interested to hear from people abroad, but I should like best to correspond with someone about my age (17) in the United States or anywhere else in America. I am interested in music and composers, literature, art and sports.

I shall be pleased to tell my correspondents all about Edinburgh and to hear about their towns and the history of their countries.

Margaret M.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Carol J. L. (12), Seattle, Washington.—Especially from Hawaii. Interested in all forms of outdoor life.

Jean L. (13), New York (Bronx), New York.—From California, especially from Hollywood.

Myra S. (13), Rutherford, New Jersey.—From anyone interested in New York City, especially from Ireland, Africa, and Egypt. Interested in pets.

Lois C. F. (16), Tiffin, Ohio.—From abroad. Interested in sports, music, and drama.

Olive M. N. (18), Harrogate, Yorkshire, England.—From all parts of the world. Would like to exchange newspapers. Interested in books, either fiction or political.

From Boys

Archie C. (14), Braintree, Essex, England.—From anywhere. Interested in flying, animals, ships and reading.

Antony K. W. (18), Transvaal, South Africa.—From Europe and the Far East. Interested in aircraft and photography.

Over 20

Marjorie M., Carlisle, England.—From all parts of the world. Interested in outdoor life, commercial art and people. Would also like to exchange snapshots.

Julie M., Zurich, Switzerland.—Wishes to learn English, so would like to receive letters from England.

Margarete M., Geneva, Vesenaz, Switzerland.—From all parts of the world. Can correspond in German, French or English. Interested in languages, swimming, rowing and skiing.

Faye N., Leland, Illinois.—From Argentina, Australia, Germany and France. Interested in music and education. Would also like to exchange snapshots.

Wenonah J., Indianapolis, Indiana.—From all parts of the world. Interested in travel and gardening.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

Delicious as a soda-fountain treat—

No wonder these happy youngsters drink Cocomalt every day!

THEY used to run at the sight of milk—but how they rush for Cocomalt mixed with milk! They love its creamy, delicious chocolate-like flavor; it's a real soda-fountain treat to them.

Of course their mothers give them all they want—for Cocomalt has almost twice the food energy of plain milk. Made as directed it actually adds 70% more food-energy to a glass of milk; so every glass your child drinks is equal to almost two glasses of milk taken the ordinary way.

Cocomalt comes in powder form. You just mix it with milk—hot or cold—and it's ready to serve. It's entirely in keeping with your principles — a rich, wholesome drink to serve to your family and friends. High in food value—low in cost. Be sure you get the genuine Cocomalt — not a misleading imitation.

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Cocomalt is sold at grocery stores in ½-lb., 1-lb. and thrifty 5-lb. family size. Or send your name and address and 10c (to cover cost of packing and mailing) for a generous trial can to R. B. Davis Co., Dept. AQ10, Hoboken, N. J.

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The Christian Science Monitor

Spain Cuts Across Municipal Bounds To Afford Work

Decision of a Solomonesque Type Sweeps Away Legal Barriers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Señor Alejandro Lerroux, during his recent tenure as Premier, made a "solomonesque" decision which enabled him to sidestep a seemingly impassable legal barrier and give work to many eager applicants.

The problem was that of the "Terminos Municipales"—Municipal Confines—which was causing widespread unemployment by the prohibition to employ field labor not resident in the particular municipal district where work was to be had.

For more than 18 months farmers, though obliged to take a certain number of men whether they needed them or not, have been precluded from drawing on available labor, often idle just across the road, because it happened to live the other side of an imaginary line.

Frequently it so happened that farmers with one estate in two municipal districts could work their land in one section and not in the other because there were no men available. Yet this side of the line many were often idle but dare not cross the boundary which ran through the estate.

In order to wipe out this absurdity, it was necessary for the Cortes to revoke a law. But the Cortes was not in session, and the Lerroux Cabinet, to keep within its rights, therefore had to resort to a method worthy of Solomon. But it reversed the Jewish King's order and has joined two or more municipal districts into one wherever there was hardship as a result of the application of the law. Thus Extremadura, which was divided into several such districts, has now become one. and lo!—there is work for all.

This simple expedient, not only pacified the employers but found work for unemployed, and, what is almost more important, won over thousands of "Agrarians" hostile to the régime and gained allies among the extreme right-wing, or the Church party, not from religious feeling but from economic motives.

Fortunately in this case, the elimination of frontiers required but a stroke of the pen.

Audit Finds Excess Of 'Pleasure' Cars In Road Division

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash.—State auditors digging into expenditures of the State Highway Department have reported on a part of their findings, and an oversupply of "pleasure" cars, instances of imprudent buying, excessive telephone and telegraph costs, and a tendency to accumulate "junk" are disclosed.

The State Auditor, Mr. Cliff Yelle, has made public the findings of his department, the first attempt to check up on highway expenditures in years. The audit was ordered by the last session of the Legislature in January.

The operation of the State Highway Department has been a matter of dispute for years. Under former Gov. Roland H. Hartley no audits were made. He had the administration of the department changed from a state commission, and by legislative action had the department headed by an engineer appointed by himself.

No distinction is made in the present audit between expenditures of the previous administration and the present, under the direction of Gov Clarence D. Martin and his appointed chief, Mr. Lacey Murrow. But Mr. Murrow has answered the findings of the audit by pointing out that many of the faults have already been corrected, that others are being changed as rapidly as possible.

Markham Follows Brown As Army Engineer Chief

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt has appointed Col. Edward M Markham as Chief of Army Engineers to succeed Maj.-Gen. Lytle Brown, whose tour of duty expired Sept. 30. Colonel Markham will henceforth have the rank of major-general. General Brown was appointed by former President Hoover, who at the time announced that he hoped General Brown would remain at the post for long-term planning of river and harbor construction work.

General Markham is a native of Troy, New York. He was graduated from West Point in 1899 when he was commissioned second lieutenant of engineers and began his engineering duty at St. Augustine, Fla. He attended the engineer's school at Willet's Point, New York, in 1900 and served in the Philippines and Cuba. Since 1929, he has served as division engineer of the Great Lakes Division with station at Cleveland, Ohio.

Britain Launches New Scheme For Timber Control

Knowledge of Supply and Demand Expected to Save Woodlands

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Strenuous efforts are being made to reorganize Great Britain as a timber country, as a result of a plan for the nationalization of the industry put forward in the report of the Home-Timber Committee, recently published here.

The committee declared that work could be found for 40,000 men and Britain's 3,000,000 acres of woodland could be saved from decay and dereliction, if only the industry were properly rationalized.

Proposals were made by the committee for a national organization for selling timber, which would have an exact knowledge of how much timber of different sorts and sizes was available and how much was wanted. Based on this knowledge, a quota, the committee declared, could keep surplus timber from entering the market.

As a result of these suggestions a beginning has already been made in the formation of a temporary central organization under the guidance of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution, the Land Agents' Society, the Central Landowners' Association, the Royal Forestry Society and the English Forestry Association. This temporary group already is canvassing for support among the timber growers, so that a truly representative board may soon be established.

The task of discovering what respective demands and supplies for timber exist is already being undertaken by special government-sponsored investigation officers. British railways haev been approached with a view to lowering the heavy cost of rail transport. For some time heavy transport costs have been a handicap to the British timber industry, making it difficult to compete with water-born imports. Now, it is understood, the railways have agreed to reduce their charges if they can be guaranteed a heavy traffic.

Meanwhile, at the Forest Products Research Laboratory, experts are engaged on the task of finding new uses for small timber, so that the great quantities of small wood provided by the English forests may be accommodated.

The timber committee declares that if the project is carried out to the full success is sure. Members base their optimism on the fact that "actual successes have already been found among estate owners who work on economic lines."

Howe Sound Co. Net

Howe Sound Company (holding company for mining properties) reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net of $356,976 after taxes, depreciation, etc., but before depletion, equivalent to 75 cents a share on 473,791 no-par shares, compared with net of $145,862, or 30 cents a share, in the preceding quarter and net loss of $83,241 in the September quarter of 1932.

Local Classified

HOUSES TO LET

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—6-room house, all improvements, fireplaces, enclosed porch; near schools; garage. 42 Trinity Place, Dougherty.

FOR SALE OR RENT

VERY desirable home for family, 8 rooms, 2 baths; garage; owner moving out of town. Broker, L. F. ESSIG, 202 Renshaw Avenue, East Orange, N. J.

ROOMS AND BOARD

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Take few paying guests in fine home; large, comfortable rooms; excellent food, enjoyable surroundings. 50 Hamilton Ave. Tel. N. R. 1366.

ROOMS TO LET

BALDWIN, L. I., N. Y.—For rent in private home, 3 attractively furnished rooms, pleasantly situated; $5.00 and 7.00 weekly. 2 Wateredge Avenue. Tel. Freeport 2935-M.

BELMONT, MASS.—Comfortable room, near car line, 20 minutes to Park Street. Tel. Bel. 1031-M.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Overnight or permanent guests welcomed at MRS. JACKSON'S, 80 Park St., Grant 4333.

N. Y. C., 601 West 110th (10M)—Charming, spacious, furnished double, 10th floor; running water; all lines transportation; home privileges.

N. Y. C., 1 West 66th Street, Apartment 7-N—Bright, cheerful room overlooking Park, near church and subway station; references.

PAYING GUESTS

HILLVIEW, Woodstock, N. Y., Tel. 140—October in beautiful Catskill Mountains; loving home for study, rest, recreation; year 'round; modernly equipped, attractively furnished; home cooking.

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N.Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

HELP WANTED — MEN

HOUSEMAN, single, must be experienced in waxing floors, polishing brass and silver, washing windows, pressing gentlemen's clothes, answering telephone, etc.; references required. MRS. WILLIAM FELTON BARRETT, Rye, N. Y.

MAN to sell securities on commission basis for small, reputable investment firm. Box W-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SALESLADIES, western Pennsylvania and Wheeling, W. Va., to take orders for dresses; permanent; commission. Write D. E. WELLS, Coldron Knitting Mills, 604 Chamber of Commerce Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED

RELIABLE man with car (or will drive owner's car), broad experience hotels, all details of travel, touring south or west. Well acquainted in Florida. Desires position for winter. Reasonable rates. C. W. SMALL, 31 Bacon St., Winchester, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED department store man seeks an opportunity to serve as merchandise manager or assistant to owner; has an unusual record as a money maker, which is attested to by former employers; excellent references. Write Box W-39, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER qualified to handle accounting problems desires clients situated near Newbury and Boylston Streets, Boston, who need part-time service. (Miss) E. CRUIKSHANK, Box 117 Wollaston, Mass.

CHILD'S nurse or other nursing, also sales experience; Protestant; Baltimore or vicinity. 1804 East North Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

MIDDLE-AGED widow desires position, mother's helper, anything useful. Write Box H-55, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

REFINED widow unincumbered, desires work as secretary; practical nurse, housekeeper, companion, or combination; business education and experience. MRS. R. H. HARLOW, 8202 90th St., Elmhurst L. I., N. Y.

REFINED girl stenographer-secretary, general office work, experienced. Write Box V-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WILLIAMSVILLE, N. Y.—Experienced young woman willing to help in home for home and small salary. F. GROSS, 5221 Main St.

CLEANING AND DYEING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—LeParisian Cleaners offer quality, service; 8 hours if desired; strictly N. R. A. regulations. 306 86th St., Cloverdale 6-1495.

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A. B. C. REGISTRY (AGENCY) N. Y. C. supplies responsible experienced nurses. Tel University 4-3510 Adele E. Gutman, Prop

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INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. Hancock 2715.

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A CORSET, corsolette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745

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SHIRTS, collars and cuffs turned; orders taken for hand-knitted mittens and men's gloves. Mon. 241-J. Mrs. M. B. BOUMAN, 84 Holloway Road, Brighton, M. T.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y., Moralton Garage—Cars stored with or without service; specially low rates. 1380 Atlantic Ave. Tel. Di. 2-0700.

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TREE SERVICE—Complete tree service and large tree moving since 912, within radius of 200 miles from Poughkeepsie. CLIFFORD A. ROOD, 188 Grand Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired
HENRY LEHR
47 years experience serving Greater New York
East 11th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
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CONCERT Piano Tuning-Repairs; 1933 rates; 8 years with Ampico, Knabe, Mason & Hamlin; tuner for Westchester County Center; service in N. Y. C., Westchester and Conn. DANIEL ANNICELLI, Tel. New Rochelle 8181.

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JAMES HARRISON BOWEN
Technical Expert Small Payments
Empire State Bldg., New York City

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A NEW COURSE OF BIBLE LECTURES delivered by Thomas Leishman, M.A., B.D., S.T.H., on "The Writing Prophets of The Old Testament," begins Thursday, October 26th, at Livingston School, 608 West End, N. Y. C., at 4 p. m. and again at 8:30. Phone University 4-3810.

CHARLES TAMME
Teacher of Singing
Vocal classes. Real vocal training. Opportunity for solo work. Weekly lessons. Monthly fee $3. Learn to sing with understanding and expression. Private instruction. 2345 Broadway (86th St.), N. Y. C.

EUGENIE B. ABBOTT
Teacher of Singing
Hotel Hargrave, 113 West 72nd St., N. Y. C.
Telephone Endicott 3-4800

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD de luxe limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2260.

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UNUSUAL collection of very fine colonial and French beds, twin or full size (never used); new SIMMONS mattresses, studio beds; furniture in good taste from wealthy homes very cheap; hundreds of satisfied Monitor readers found great pleasure in dealing with us. LLOYD'S AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

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PART loads wanted to and from New York City vicinity at once. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

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LADY will sell beautiful genuine fur coat at $35.00. MRS. RICHMOND, 231 West 96th St., Riverside 9-4856, New York City.

SPORTS and street dresses at moderate prices; individual attention; expert alterations free. JENNIE LoBELL, 239 W. 72nd St., N.Y.C.

UNUSUAL AND ATTRACTIVE COSTUMES: Hats, Afternoon and Sport Clothes, Coats, Evening Gowns; very reasonably priced. MME. REISS Hotel Marlton, 3 West 8th Street, New York City.

WANTED

DESIRE to make home for small grand piano; excellent care guaranteed. Phone evenings, Plaza 3-0716, New York City.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

LIBERAL commission paid agents selling Manpeco, a manicure preparation which softens cuticle and eliminates hangnails. Sells 50c a jar. Address LAURA JANE FISHER, Buffalo, N. Y.

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SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—This thoroughly organized advertising service of 23 years' record and standing and reputation carries on preliminary negotiations for positions of the caliber indicated, through a procedure individualized to each client's personal requirements. Several weeks are required to negotiate and each individual must finance the moderate cost of his own campaign. Retaining fee received as a refund proven as stipulated in our agreement. Identity is covered and if you're actually gainfully employed and name and address for details R. W. BIXBY, Inc., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

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COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Gleyell frocks, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. GHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-41, Watertown, New York.

SALESMEN WANTED

OFFICE APPLIANCE SALESMAN—Clean, dignified, tested, proven proposition; definite savings; increases office efficiency; commission selling plan; price range $10 to $1000; over 1000 nationally known users; unsurpassed sales in several cities. Address THE SORTER CHAP CO., 4044 W. Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.

INDEXING

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Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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A Most Opportune Time to Buy
Nash and Bogart
Offer Splendid Values in Scarsdale and Vicinity
24 E. PARKWAY Tel. 930 Scarsdale, N. Y.

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APARTMENTS—1 room from $25, 2 $30, 3 $35, 4 $40, 5 $50, 6 $60, 7 $60, 8 $65; steam heated, some refrigeration. W. E. COOPERN, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston. KEN. 1839. Free auto service.

TETLOW HALL APARTMENTS
FURNISHED or unfurnished. Corner of Evans Way and Tetlow St., alongside Girls' Latin School. Open lawn facing Evans Way, 2 minute from Huntington Ave., 10 minutes from Boylston St. subway. Apartment of 1 large living room, large bedroom and large square hall dining room, kitchenette and bath. Also another apartment immense living room, large adjoining alcove-bedroom with window, refrigeration, unusual closet room, kitchenette and bath, abundant heat and hot water. Absolute quiet, most reasonable rental. Concession. Tel. Long. 8546 or Long. 6885, Boston.

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N. Y. C., 646 West End Ave. (91st)—Handsomely furnished 3-room housekeeping apartments, electric refrigeration, radio. Schuyler 4-5943 (mornings).

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APARTMENTS WANTED

YOUNG man wishes to share apartment with another young man, below 80th Street. Write Box M-36, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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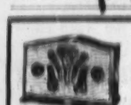
SHOPPING GUIDE
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

HOWARD Johnson's
SPECIAL—Fifty-five Cents
NOON LUNCHEON
11:30 to 2:30-8
FRIDAY, OCT. 20
Choice: Soup or Tomato or Grapefruit Juice Cocktail.
Choice of: Baked Salmon Loaf, Supreme Sauce, Mashed Potato, New Peas, or Baked Pork Chop, Southern Style, Apple Sauce, Scalloped Potato, Hubbard Squash, or, Sauté of Fresh Ham, Sweet Relish, Mashed Potato, Buttered Beets, or, Fresh Vegetable Plate, or, Peach and Pecan Salad.
Choice of: Baked Apple with Cream, Brownie Cup Cake, Chocolate Cream Puff, Homemade Ice Creams, Apple or Squash Pie, Fudge or Butterscotch Sheet Cake, Tea, Coffee or Milk.
SPECIAL TOMORROW
Hot Chicken Sandwich, Giblet Gravy, Dressing, Fresh Cranberry Sauce 35c
"Join us at Johnson's"
Uptown Theatre Bldg., BOSTON
Granite Trust Bldg., QUINCY
By the Depot, WOLLASTON



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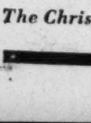
Long and Short Wave. A. C. or D. C. Current. Before you buy a radio come in and hear the surprising tone quality of our sets. Terms.
V. FERNANDES
Jeweler—Watchmaker—Radiotechnician
126A Huntington Ave., Cor. W. Newton St.
BOSTON

Symphony FLOWER SHOP
CABLES "SYMFLO"
240 Huntington Avenue Boston
Phone Kenmore 2076-77



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334 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE KEN. 3023
We specialize in EUGENE and other methods of Permanent Waving.

Rain's Men's Shop
162 MASS. AVE., Next to Rhodes
Mallory Hats—Tripletoe Hose
Arrow Underwear
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271 MASS. AVE., corner WESTLAND AVE.
Telephone Ken. 7235
Expert Shoe Repairing and Hat Cleaning at Reasonable Prices
Please mention the Monitor

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SMITH'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
1126 Boylston Street, Boston
Phone Circle 9830

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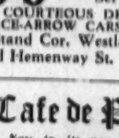
The Christian Science Monitor



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AMERICA'S GREAT SHOE VALUE
Men's at . . . $3.00 $3.50 $5.00
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Women's at . . $3.00 $4.00 $5.00
Women's Normal-Treds $6
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LIMITED NUMBER OF
SMALL Homelike Apartments
$29 to $60
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
JANITOR SERVICE
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
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KENmore 7700
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Day and Night Service
CAREFUL, COURTEOUS DRIVERS
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Office and Stand Cor. Westland Ave. and Hemenway St.

Cafe de Paris
Now in its new location, 165 Mass. Avenue
LUNCHEON 25c-35c-40c
DINNER 40c-50c
Special Full Course Sunday Dinner 50c-60c

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Florist
Flowers for All Occasions
997 Boylston St., BOSTON, MASS.
Telephone, KENmore 5822

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284 Mass. Ave., Cor. Falmouth St.
Quality Meats, Fish, Vegetables, Groceries
at Lowest Possible Prices
Free Delivery Call KEN 6873-4

Artistic Picture Framing
A large assortment of choice designs from which to choose.
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LUNCHEON SPECIALS
Sandwich Plate 20c
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Fruit Jello 10c
BAILEYS DRUG STORE
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Counter and Table Service

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BRIDGEPORT

When quality talks price the result is of peculiar interest to the prospective purchaser. We are offering unusual values in dresses of the higher type for daytime, dinner and evening wear.
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Headquarters for Gas, Oil and Electric Home Appliances. Westinghouse Electric Refrigerators, Detroit Gas Ranges, Silent Glow and Westinghouse-Marr Oil Burners, to mention a few.

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COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
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Savings Accounts *Travelers Checks*
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We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

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ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR
Special attention given to repairing
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JEWELERS
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THE HEGEMAN TRANSFER and LIGHTERAGE TERMINAL, INC.
Daily Freight Service between New York City, Bridgeport, New Haven and Waterbury, Connecticut

Braunfield
SMART MILLINERY
POPULAR PRICES
TWELVE-FIFTEEN MAIN STREET

GREENWICH
Hall's
HOME-MADE CANDIES
CHOCOLATES and BONBONS
We thank you for your patronage
230 POST ROAD Telephone
COS COB, CONN. Greenwich 2606

"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
PHONE GREENWICH 3060

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
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Standard 80c qt. French $1.25 qt.
Orders taken for melon molds and fancy forms.
BERGERON'S PHARMACY
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Are You Properly Covered by
INSURANCE
Let Me Check Your Rate
A. EVERETT CLARK
171 GREENWICH AVE. Phone 324

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1473
TIRES—GASOLINE—LUBRICATION

The Canary Corner Gown Shop
Smart new Fall Dresses and Hats
Specially Priced
BOSTON POST ROAD
at Mianus River Bridge
Telephone Greenwich 3283-W

HARTFORD
WEEKLY SPECIALS
Fancy Blue Rose Rice, 1 lb. pkg 9c
Jell-O, 3 pkgs 22c
Ivory Salt, 2 pkgs 15c
A. P. W. Toilet Tissue, 3-roll carton . . . 20c
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

"Watching the World Go By"
By WILLIS J. ABBOT
$3.00
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET
Remember our lending library—It's up-to-date.

Hatch & North Coal Company
COAL OIL COKE
DELCO OIL BURNER
(A General Motors Value)
83 Asylum Street Phone 2-1032

Beroth Broad Shop
550 MAIN 1133 MAIN
SMART SHOE for WOMEN
made of Genuine Alligator, Lizard, Suede, Pigskin.
We invite you to inspect.
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
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GENERAL INSURANCE
PREMIUMS FINANCED
75 Pearl St. Judd Building
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SHAFFER-BRANDT, Inc.
PLUMBING and HEATING
OIL BURNERS
Caloroil — Victory — Crescent
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Royal Henri Beauty Salon
Experts in All Lines of Beauty Culture
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Henri H. Armstrong, Prop.

CONNECTICUT
HARTFORD
(Continued)

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
2 STATE ST. only
PHONE 6-5355

MERIDEN
CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

MIDDLETOWN
SUMMER CLOTHES
for DAD and SON
R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 MAIN STREET Phone 248

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
139 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN
ESTAB 1890
THE Harvey Lewis CO.
OPTICIANS
79 W. MAIN STREET
Everything Optical
Everything Photographic

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
America's Finest Anthracite
24 DWIGHT STREET Ph. 2798

D. MILLER CO.
Kenwood Blankets $5.98
VISIT US AT OUR NEW LOCATION
AT 61 ARCH STREET

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2-4 daily except Saturdays

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
A complete assortment of Main Spring Arch Shoes always in stock.
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET

INCORPORATED
Shop of Hopkins
Haberdashery, Custom Tailors
HATS
102 Elm Street Phone 5-5602

Save on Fuel Bills
Whitney Automatic Stokers, burning Buckwheat at $8.00 a ton, will help you.
All Rail Coal Co.
38 CENTER STREET 6-6111

MOVING
PACKING *and* STORAGE
of Household Goods
District Agent for Aero Mayflower Transit Company
WEST HAVEN TRUCKING CO.
P. A. DAHLGARD, Prop.
Office and Warehouse
438 CONGRESS AVENUE Phone 6-6343

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
1030 Chapel St.
Our New Location
GREENHOUSE 1234 Whitney Avenue

Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 TEMPLE ST

MONARCH LAUNDRY
Finest Laundering
Finest Dry Cleaning
155 DERBY AVE. 5-2161

Call 5-6321
for QUALITY FOOD *and* PRIME MEATS
EMPIRE QUALITY MARKET
1402 CHAPEL STREET

Godfrey & Cooper GARAGE
Distributors of INDIA TIRES
TEMPLE STREET 7-2660

NORWALK
(See also Westport)
NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
Try Our Special Chocolates
50c per lb. box
HAROLD A. MEAD
Frost Building, 530 West Avenue, Norwalk

Better Baked Products
de Bruycker Bake Shops Inc.
518 WEST AVE., NORWALK
24 RAILROAD AVE., NEW CANAAN

TRISTRAM & FULLER
Headquarters for
GORDON SILK HOSIERY
The Season's Newest Shades in Sheer and Service Weight. Prices 69c to $1.35 a pr.
Gordon's Wear So Well!
28-34 WALL STREET, NORWALK, CONN.

CONNECTICUT
NORWALK
(Continued)

Let us show you how we can save you money on AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
74 WALL ST., NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

JOSEPH DAVIS
Tailoring
Clothing and Haberdashery
47-49 NORTH MAIN ST., SO. NORWALK

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
18 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 258

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

J. I. MALLETTE
Hosiery, Gloves, Silk Undies, Lily of France Corset, Nu-Back Foundation Garment.
88 Washington St., South Norwalk
TELEPHONE 6015

STAMFORD
MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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100 PROSPECT STREET 3-7535
12 to 5 p. m. daily

Three-Piece All Wool Suit, Interlined.
Coat may be worn separately, and also the two-piece suit. Price $22.50 for both, sizes 12 to 20. Colors, Wine, Navy and Brown.
MANTELL & MARTIN
254 ATLANTIC STREET

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
Connecticut's Most Distinctive Shoe Store
L. SPELKE & SON
419 Main Street, STAMFORD, CONN.

Millicent Service Silk Stockings 79c
Good-looking, long-wearing Hose. Fall colors. 8½ to 10½.
HOSIERY, FIRST FLOOR
THE C. O. MILLER CO.

The New Saxon Weave Suits $25
Worsted-Tex Suit $35
Also the new KNIT-TEX TOP COAT at $25
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
GURLEY BUILDING — SECOND FLOOR

Annette
Whether you are a tiny wisp of a young thing or one who requires more rigid regulations in your foundations, your figure will be moulded into just the right model by our experts.
LILLIAN MOORE, Inc.
Showing Beautiful New Coats, Dresses, Millinery and Lingerie
STAMFORD, CONN. Tel. 3-4266

Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
Stamford Steam Laundry
Incorporated
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
POWERS, Florist
Corner Noroton Ave. and Post Road
Tel. Darien 1054 Noroton, Conn.

MONTOUR SHOE STORE, Inc.
113 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD, CONN.
Shoes for the Entire Family
Featuring Arch Preserver for Men and Women. Prices $6.00 to $10.50. Children—$2.00 to $4.50.

WATERBURY
FIXING UP YOUR HOME FOR THE WINTER MONTHS—One of the first thoughts is for
NEW CURTAINS
For Varieties and wide price range—you will be interested in our Fall stocks of the beautiful—QUAKER LACE CURTAINS—and the handsome new designs in the always dependable BEDFORD CURTAINS. A suitable curtain here for every room in your home.
Price range—$1.75 to $5.98 a pair.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

Visit Our New Infants' Wear Department
There's everything there from a rattle to a crib. You'll be delighted with the wide selections—and the low prices are an added inducement.
The MILLER & PECK CO.

Waterbury Agency
KNOX HATS $7.50 UP
For Women
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Reasonable Prices
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Vanitie Beauty Shoppe
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Shampoo and Wave $1.00 and $1.25
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Free Parking to our customers in rear of our building.

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We Guarantee Satisfaction on
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QUALITY FOODS
Always the best of everything at fair prices.
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Specializes in Golden Guernsey Electropure Pasteurized Milk
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Fine Tailoring—Suits and Overcoats $45 up, made in our own shop.
Made to measure Suits and Overcoats $35 and up. Sizes nine nine nine 20th

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

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260 MAIN STREET
Featuring Smart
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Dresses—Coats—Millinery—Accessories

ROCHESTER

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Manhattan Shirts and Pajamas
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"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
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That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
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Saturday, October 21
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Sweeten the Day With
Edith Ellis
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"Over a Century of Service"
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CLEANERS and DYERS
MAIN 2822

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Dinner 75c and $1.00

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WE DELIVER
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Real home-baked bread
A variety of dinner rolls and sweet rolls.
Boston baked beans and brown bread.
Also
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MEAT and POULTRY
ALWAYS THE BEST
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"Log Wood or Cannel Coal for the Fireplace."
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
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FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

Chester Tailors and Furriers
2 Garth Road Phone Scarsdale 1212
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing. Fur Coats Cleaned, Glazed, Relined and Remodeled.
Suits made to measure.
Goods called for and delivered.

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PLUMBING, HEATING, TINNING
DOE—Dependable Oil Electric Oil Burner
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Ph. Scarsdale 2200—2201 Night calls 924

Here to Serve You
Walter A. Hoblin, Inc.
Housewares, Devoe Paints
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1 GARTH ROAD, SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Telephone 3434

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Telephone White Plains 8866

Hartsdale Coal Company
COAL
OIL—WOOD
Phone Scarsdale 329

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is filled with newness and the most unusual values we have ever known.
Come and SEE for Yourself!
POTTER & MOORE'S MITCHAM LAVENDER featured.
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"ALWAYS RELIABLE"

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ALLING RUBBER CO.
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Schenectady's Foremost Ladies' Apparel Shop
Coats—Dresses—Millinery
THE NEW IMPERIAL BLDG.
325 STATE STREET

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Ask us about RENT INSURANCE
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G. E. VAN VORST CO., Inc.
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112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4164

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VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Street

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"Known for Great Value-Giving"
Dresses, Coats and Millinery
Famous
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DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome, and Fresh from "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
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Automobile Insurance
HUGH R. JONES COMPANY INCORPORATED
JONES BUILDING Phone 4-3161

Daily Features

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

160

Thinking the speaker was thirsty he was brought a cold glass of water by one of the members of the staff of ushers. It would have arrived sooner had not a dispute arisen as to whom the honor might belong. The one who they agreed on to bring it was bigger and fully as strong as any of the group

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

Open Stock Dinnerware

Soft ivory glaze, with border decoration of a delicate rose shade. The dinner plates are 15c, bread and butter plates 10c . . . all other pieces relatively as low. Buy a few pieces, then add to them from time to time, until your set is completed.

J. B. Wells & Son Co.
UTICA, NEW YORK

This Will Be a Fur Year Buy Now and Save
Our stock is the largest in years. Carefully selected previous to advanced prices, and sold to you without increased cost.
Henry Martin Company
UTICA, N.Y.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE (Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

WATERTOWN

Exhibition . . .
of the new fashion in Dinnerware
Four table settings that you will certainly want to see, showing for the first time a type of dinnerware that is ENTIRELY new. Inexpensive, too . . . a 32-piece service for 6 sells for $5.98!
NORTHERN NEW YORK'S LEADING STORE
EMPSALL'S

WHITE PLAINS

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
Fall Styles Now Showing for Men and Women
WHITE'S—99 Main St.

Westchester heats with
MAUE FUEL OIL
Telephones:
BRIARCLIFF 2100
WHITE PLAINS 7766
RYE 2343

Merchant Tailor
And Ready-Made Suits For Men
STONES CLOTHES SHOP
BAR BUILDING 199 MAIN STREET

YONKERS

Pierpont's Market
SINCE 1875
119 NEW MAIN ST. Tel. Yonkers 2575
Meats, Poultry and Fish
Buy up to a standard, not down to a price
A complete order and delivery service

DE ROBERTS
Beauty Culture for the Discriminating
Permanent Waving $7.50
SHAMPOO and WAVE
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday $1
Special Dept. for Kiddies Haircutting
47 MAIN ST. Tel. YON 6435—9083

HUDSON FUEL COMPANY
Distributors of
QUALITY FUELS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
Phone Nepperhan 4900

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A New Name

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

TOMMY, 10-year-old son of the B——'s, had not lived in the new neighborhood many weeks before the other families tacked upon him an inelegant appelation, "the brat." Trouble seemed always to brew whenever he put in an appearance.

Some months elapsed under this unhappy state of affairs; then Tommy went hiking one day to a secluded beach. Playing along the sand, he suddenly became aware of a small thing struggling in the waves. He hastened to the scene and rescued a tiny bull terrier pup.

Without hesitation, Tommy opened his blouse, tucked in the shivering mite of flesh, and ran back home to his mother.

The matter of feeding the young thing immediately presented a problem, but Tommy was determined to preserve the little creature. Someone suggested punching a hole in the rubber top of a fountain-pen dropper and fitting it over a small bottle; and from this, day after day, Tommy dropped milk into the mouth of his charge.

The news of the rescue and the interesting aftermath became a matter of keen neighborhood admiration and interest; and soon not only the children of the vicinity trouped in to view the pup, but even the men stopped on their way home from work to watch the feeding process. And how Tommy mothered his pet!

Naturally, the day arrived when bottles were outgrown and the pup was able to go "on his own." Simultaneously the neighborhood hardened to the fact that its animosity toward Tommy had been outgrown, together with his inelegant nickname. He was the "life guard" now, instead of "the brat"; and the troubles that once brewed and boiled over at his appearance had vanished.

In this growing period, Tommy acquired two treasures—a pup for a pet and a new name—or one might say "nature." And, of course, the neighborhood became friends.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"When the skies begin to lower, lower your sails" (Miss M. W.)—The first "lower" is sounded with the first syllable riming with *cow*; the second is pronounced with the first syllable riming with *mow*.

Continually, continuously (Mrs. K. D. H.)—Motion or sound which is continuous has no interruptions; it can have interruptions and still be continual. A bank may continually make demands upon its debtors; but they can be thankful that it does not do it continuously.

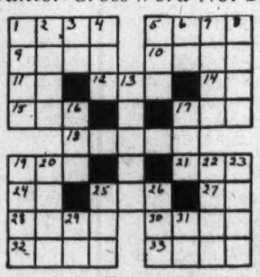
Majorca (Miss D. B.)—This Anglicized form of "Mallorca," largest of the Balearic group of islands (Spanish) in the Mediterranean, is pronounced *Ma-jor'-ka* (each *a* as in *sofa*, *o* as in *orb*).

Mallorca (Miss D. B.) — *Mahl-yor'-kah* (each *a* two-dot as in *arm*, *o* as in *orb*).

Minorca (Miss D. B.)—This Anglicized form of "Menorca," another island in the Balearic group (see above), is sounded *Mih-nor'-ka* (*i* short, *o* as in *orb*, *a* as in *sofa*). The Spanish form is sounded *May-nor'-kah* (first *a* "quick-long," *i* as in *orb*, second *a* two-dot as in *arm*).

Dreiser (Miss D. B.)—The author pronounces his name *Dri'-ser* (*i* long, *e* as in *maker*).

Junior Cross-Word No. 10



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Identical.
5—Ornamental projection.
9—Short pastoral poem.
10—Mountains in Russia.
11—Mixed type.
12—Family.
14—Depart.
15—Inclosure for swine.
17—Not many.
18—Senior.
19—Miami and Palm Beach are in this State (ab.).
21—Wild ox.
24—Diphthong.
25—Moved rapidly.
27—Smallest of the U. S. (ab.).
28—Secure.
30—Not shut.
32—Snare.
33—Male deer.

Down

1—Drinks in small quantities.
2—Entrance to a mine.
3—Belonging to me.
4—Large deer.
5—A kind of cake or sweet bread.
6—Conjunction.
7—A wise man.
8—Not rapid.
13—Asiatic country.
16—Yes.
17—Young fishes at an early stage.
19—Swift.
20—King in a Shakespeare play.
22—Extent.
23—Monarch.
25—Corded fabric.
26—Football players wear them for identification (ab.).
29—Musical note.
31—A liquid measure (ab.).

[The solution will be found among the advertisements.]

Cartoons of the Week

—Carlisle in Arkansas Gazette
A Lot of Good That Did

—Dale in Winnipeg Free Press
"None So Blind As Those That Will Not See"

Summers in Cleveland News
Choking the Main Stack

—Hanny in Philadelphia Inquirer
Let 'Em Ring

—Marcus in New York Times
"Hey! Wait for the Rest of the Parade"

—Gale in Los Angeles Times
"Al Smith Was Right After All!"

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Shopper for Shut-Ins

A city girl inserted an ad in a daily paper offering her services as a shopper for shut-ins. She then went to some of the large stores and explained her plan of taking goods to the homes of people unable to come down town. After assuring themselves of her reliability, the stores consented to this plan. Now she goes daily to houses where the persons cannot go to the shops. Not only invalided people, but mothers of small children ask for her services. She receives a small percentage from the stores, as well as what she charges for her services.—M. C. R.

Remodeling Shop

A clever girl in a college town has found a way in these difficult times to make a respectable income. She calls on the society women of the town and asks them if they have clothing, accessories, or jewelry, which they would sell through her, and pay her a commission on her sales. She has set up a remodeling shop; and when a college girl is attracted by, say, an evening gown, this girl sells the dress and does the altering. Many lovely gowns are sold in this way—and often the pocketbooks and jewelry that go with them. Miss Margaret R.

For the Scrapbook

Gems in Verse

He that complies against his will
Is of his own opinion still.
—*Butler.*

Oh conscience! conscience! man's most faithful friend,
Him canst thou comfort, ease, relieve, defend;
But if he will thy friendly checks forgo
Thou art, Oh, woe for me! his deadliest foe!
—*Crabbe.*

Possessions vanish and opinions change,
And passion holds a fluctuating seat.
But, subject neither to eclipse nor wane,
Duty remains.
—*Wordsworth.*

'Tis greatly wise to talk with our past hours,
And ask them what report they've born to heaven.
And how they might have borne more welcome news.
—*Young.*

'Tis said that frail, inconstant man,
Is ne'er content with what he is;
Each thinks he can in others scan
A happiness more pure than his.
—*J. T. Watson.*

Night, sable goddess, from her ebon throne,
In rayless majesty now stretches forth
Her leaden scenter o'er a slumbering world.
—*Young.*

'Tis in books the chief
Of all perfections, to be plain and brief.
—*Butler.*

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: A rubber mat and tee with a soft ball fastened to it by an elastic cord may be obtained for indoor golf practice. Now if some genius could invent a sympathetic and complacent attitude for friend wife, the practice could proceed.

Humorist: An American recently came to London and bought five thousand pounds' worth of crockery. Personally, we should be inclined to get fresh maids.

Answers: Consistent: The ex-architect who became an actor and still draws good houses.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

REMEMBER that to change thy mind and to follow him that sets thee right, is to be none the less the free agent that thou wast before.—MARCUS AURELIUS.

In Lighter Vein

Now We Know

Teacher: "Every day we breathe oxygen. What do we breathe at night, Johnnie?"

Johnnie: "Nitrogen."

—Pearson's

"What made you become a night-watchman?"

"Well, wot with a wife and seven kids, I could never get near the fire at home".

Not Yet

"Joe is selling electrical equipment now."

"Really? I thought he had gotten out of the drugstore business!"—*Ottawa Citizen.*

What a Mouth!

The dinner had been excellent, but the guest was still hungry.

"Won't you have something more?" inquired his hostess.

"Just another mouthful," said the guest, politely.

"Henry," directed the hostess, "fill Mr. Jones's plate."

Privations of Prisoners

Convict: "Call this a modern prison? There is no garage. Where am I to park my car while I serve my sentence?" — *Fliegende Blaetter* (Munich).

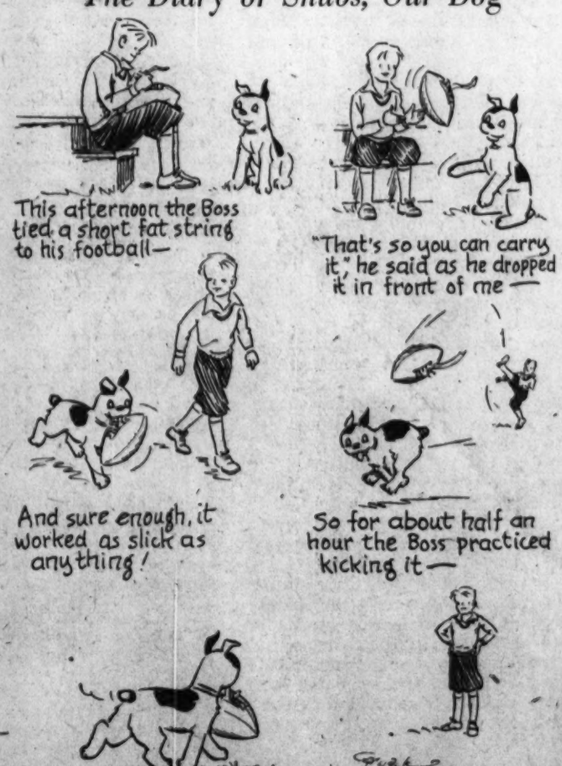
The Error

The rich uncle writes to his nephew: "I am sending you the $10 you requested, but must draw your attention to a spelling error in your last letter: '10' is written with one nought, not two." — *Wochenschau* (Essen).

Thrift Cheer

Chairman (after economy lecture): "And now, gentleman, I am going to ask you to give the speaker two hearty cheers."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


This afternoon the Boss tied a short fat string to his football—
And sure enough, it worked as slick as anything!
"That's so you can carry it," he said as he dropped it in front of me—
So for about half an hour the Boss practiced kicking it—
And my job was to chase after it and carry it back to him, which is just the kind of job I like—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Salvation Army

The Salvation Army was known originally as the East London Mission; later as the Christian Mission. It adopted its present suitable title in 1878.

The Lone Star State

Texas is four times larger than all of the New England states combined..

Galileo

Galileo was the noted Italian astronomer's first name; his last name was Galilei.

Amusements

BOSTON

COPLEY OPENS 23rd KEN. 2170
LEON JANNEY
IN PERSON AS
"TOMMY"
Box Office Now Open. Evgs.—25c, 55c, 85c, $1.10, inc. tax. Mats.—Tues., Thurs., Sats., 25c, 55c, 85c, inc. tax.

WILBUR Mats. Tues. Eve. 8:20
2:20 Thur., Sat. Hancock 6530
NATIONAL DRAMATIC PLAYERS
With Walter Gilbert in
"BROTHERS"
A Forceful Melodrama. First Time in Boston. 40 Weeks in New York. Mat. 25-35-50. Eve. 25-50-75 Plus Tax Change of Play Weekly.

Eva Le Gallienne
PRODUCTIONS
ROMEO AND JULIET
ALICE
IN WONDERLAND
Colonial Theatre, Oct. 16-28

COPLEY OPENS NEXT MON. KEN. 2170
LEON JANNEY
IN BRILLIANT COMEDY
"TOMMY"
Box Office Now Open. Evgs.—25c-$1.10. Mats.—Tues., Thurs., Sats., 25c-85c, inc. tax

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30
MATINEES THURSDAY AND SAT., 2:30

JOE COOK in
HOLD YOUR HORSES
A Musical Runaway in 24 Scenes
HARRIET HOCTOR and 100 Others
Evs.(Ex.Sat.)$1 to $3.50. Mts. Thrs. & Sat. $1 to $2.50
WINTER GARDEN, B'way & 50th Evs. 8:30

EDDIE CANTOR:
"The best play I've seen in years."
ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
9TH MONTH
48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:45
Popular MATS. WED. and SAT. $1 to $2
Spec. Elec. Day and Thanksgiving Day Mats.

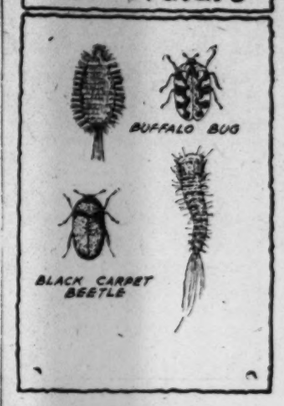
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
Adapted in rhyme by
Arthur GUITERMAN and Lawrence LANGER
Music by EDMOND W. RICKETT
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'WAY and 40th ST.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

PORTLAND, ORE.

Sign of the Rose Tea Shop
LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER
MAUDE REEVES BUSHNELL
ALDERWAY BLDG. · BEacon 7914

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature



Carpet Beetle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU should see a ladybuglike beetle, with zigzag black and white stripes and a central red line, flying around your screen door this fall, don't let it in. Bar it from entrance as you would bar the clothes moth; for, while the clothes moth lays eggs on woolens, and the hatching young larvæ chew up sister's bathing suit and dad's dress suit, the larvæ that hatch from eggs laid by the carpet beetle or "buffalo moth" attack almost any fabric from grandma's best silk dress to the dining-room carpet.

The little larva scissors its way through fabrics for about 20 days—until it is so big and fat and lazy that it just cuts a few more long shreds, wraps them around like a blanket, and goes to sleep. This is the pupal or quiet stage; it is followed by the awakening as a full-fledged adult beetle. Then fabrics are no longer interesting. It tries to get outside, out to the garden where flowers of the figwort family are most attractive and provide the most delicious food.

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

La Nouvelle Orleans, Inc.
Luncheon 50c, 75c, a la carte
Afternoon Tea
Dinner $1.00-$1.25
Specializing in Southern and Creole Cooking
9 E. 47th Street
Telephone WIc. 2-7838

Vanity Fair Tea Room
3 East 38th Street, near Fifth Avenue
Luncheon a la Carte. Dinner $1.00

Colonial Tea Room
379 5th Avenue, near 35th
Luncheon and Tea
Closed Sundays

Strandaa Restaurant
HOTEL GLENDENING
202 West 103rd Street, Near Broadway
Academy 2-3510
Homemade Pies, Fresh Vegetables
HOME COOKING
LUNCHEON 45c DINNER 65c

Maison A. De Winter

36 West 48th Street
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Handsome surroundings.
Luncheons 75c, Dinners $1.25
Also à la Carte
Accommodations for private parties. Open Sundays.

MARY KIRBY'S SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Luncheon 50c Dinner 70c and 85c

FLEMING'S NEW STEAKROOM
Featuring 35c-45c LUNCHEONS and CHICKEN and STEAK DINNER EVERY EVENING, 55c
SOUTHERN COOKING
39 West 46th Street, Near Fifth Avenue

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Good Food
Rightly Understood to Be Properly Appreciated
Montague Court Cafeteria
BASEMENT
16 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Arcadia Lunch
200 Market Street, Newark, N. J.

GREEN LANTERN COFFEE SHOP
(Complete Restaurant)
Party Service
Game Room
Special Sunday Dinner $1.00
Sunday Supper 75c
668 NOSTRAND AVENUE
LAFAYETTE 3-4567
Near Bergen Street

THE BLUE GRILL
A Delightful Place to Dine
With a Pleasant Atmosphere
Luncheon 35c and 50c
Dinner 60c and 75c
Sundays 75c
1103 Bergen Street
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

What's a Banker Worth?

HOW much money should a banker get? Should he, for instance, get as much as Mr. Albert H. Wiggin got as head of Chase National Bank of New York and as director at the same time of several corporations?

Mr. Wiggin's income from fees and salaries amounted in peak periods to approximately $500,000 a year. Even during four years in which his bank was losing money he received $800,000, or at the rate of $200,000 a year in salary and bonuses. This was brought out in testimony before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, which has just opened public investigation of the Chase bank.

To say that a banker should not receive that much compensation for his highly specialized services is to invite a question as to how much he should receive. And it would take many statistics on tangibles and much consideration of intangibles to prepare any sort of answer. But it is significant that the Federal Trade Commission has launched an inquiry—whose terms were made public only yesterday—to assemble data on executives' salaries in 2000 corporations. Talk in informed circles goes so far as to predict some move toward limitation. Evidently there exists a very widespread feeling that many bankers and other corporation executives have been getting too much.

This opinion arises not mainly from the bitterness which the experience of depression has bred among hundreds of thousands of honest people. It arises rather from the awakening of a social consciousness as a result of general inquiry into the reasons for economic and social collapse. It arises from a growing belief in the economic soundness of that attitude which would hold every individual responsible in the welfare of the community.

It would be unfair to talk of the Chase National affairs as unusual examples of extravagant practice. American executives in many banks and general business institutions have followed the not exclusively American custom of "getting while the getting is good." And the great American public has by no means kept itself free from this taint. Stockholders have been all too willing to overlook excessive compensation to their business leaders as long as extra dividends were being declared. The consequence has been an atmosphere in which grave abuses have developed.

The gentlemanly reciprocity with which Chase directors granted one another bonuses could be duplicated many times in any investigation of big-business methods. And Mr. Wiggin was only one of many bankers who held directorates in corporations. Of course, in some cases a banker's presence on a corporation board was plainly due to his bank's need of watching its interests in that company. But in other cases his job seemed to be to provide an easy channel for quick banking aid.

No doubt, had the incomes and bonuses of bank and business executives been more generally known to the public, that publicity alone would have served to check somewhat the payment of tidy fortunes as annual salaries. The cultivation of good will and public trust in the country's great financial enterprises would have necessitated moderation, though perhaps not so much moderation in 1928 as in the more thoughtful years following.

Today these salaries are not looked upon as the prize blooms of a gorgeous prosperity. They are regarded as the "grabs" of a wild period. And much of the public, reasonably or otherwise, feels the grabs have been made at its expense. As a result this public has lost much of its faith in the social responsibility of its business leaders. That is why it has so heartily turned its economic destiny over to a political administration. Already its protests against the extremes in the present system have led to imposition of certain governmental controls.

And success in achieving some control has about convinced the public that its demand for something nearer economic equality may not be in vain, and that this demand—implying a scaling down of the tremendous returns which a few have received for their services—has a sound moral basis. How much money a banker, or anyone else, should get, is a question this public cannot answer with figures. But it believes, nevertheless, that a fair measure can be found in the public and private conscience.

The Right Way With Minorities

IT IS to be hoped that statesmen the world over will read and take to heart the views as to the proper rôle of minorities expressed by Ismet Pasha, Turkish Prime Minister, when in Athens recently. Answering a question put to him by some Greek journalists, he replied, according to the published report, "Our minorities constitute a bond of permanent friendship." And he added, "We have every interest to treat our minorities as good citizens."

Of course, the Greek minority in Turkey and the Turkish minority in Greece are today both small. But the size is really immaterial. How much better and more humane it would have been if, instead of adopting the cruel method of tearing their minorities up by the roots, as was done by the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923, Greek and Turkish statesmen had been able to see these unfortunate people in the light Ismet Pasha sees them so short a while afterward! Yet it is a great thing that less than ten years later the remnants of these minorities should be regarded from such a totally different standpoint.

After all, is there any valid reason why minorities should not "constitute a bond of permanent friendship"? On the contrary, is there not every reason why they should? The chief—almost the only—obstacle is the much-trumpeted doctrine of "race superiority" which delegate after delegate at this year's Assembly of the League of Nations roundly repudiated. The moment this idea of "race superiority" is given up, it becomes possible for members of a racial minority to be regarded as equals—to become in fact "good citizens."

The population of Great Britain is a veritable patchwork of minorities who are also good citizens. So is that of the United States. There are at least as many Germans in America's middle West as in Poland or Czechoslovakia. The Macedonian minority in the United States is almost as large as the one in Yugoslavia. Yet in the one country minorities are a bond, whereas in the other they consider themselves in bondage. Is such bondage necessary? Is it even tolerable?

How is the world to end it? One key lies in those two words of Ismet Pasha's at Athens—"good citizens." There must be a readiness on the part of the state to treat them as good citizens no less than a willingness on the part of the minority to behave as such.

But assume this attitude on both sides and see what is the result. The minority is no longer a source of friction but of strength. It is the interpreter of one state to another. It smooths out difficulties. It teaches them to be friends.

North Dakota's Danger Signal

BY ORDERING an embargo on wheat shipments out of his State, Gov. William Langer of North Dakota has chosen a spectacular method of calling attention to the plight of American wheat farmers. Pre-war parity of purchasing power for farm products in terms of other commodities, the objective of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, has receded rapidly since July 15. Prices of other goods have been advanced under the Blue Eagle, while prices of farm products have lost ground steadily since inflation, or the expectation of inflation, lost its punch.

From 39 per cent of parity March 15, wheat advanced to 92 per cent of parity July 15. Since then it has lost nearly half the ground it had gained. Farm morale dropped even more rapidly, the hope of July giving way to despair in October.

Efforts at Washington earlier in the year, directed to the restoration of farm buying power, seemingly had been diverted to the more spectacular NRA campaign of reëmployment directed by Brigadier-General Johnson. Results of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration are slow by comparison, and Governor Langer's characterization of the farmer as the forgotten man expresses the feeling of the farmers themselves.

The North Dakota wheat embargo can be effective only in hastening action at Washington. Other wheat states lack the legal authority to take similar action, and the world will not miss North Dakota's wheat for the present.

It may be only a coincidence that Governor Langer's embargo was followed almost immediately by a flood of government orders for wheat for relief use, accompanied by a jump of 5 cents a bushel in price. It may also be a coincidence that announcement of the long-delayed plan to control production of corn and hogs and raise prices followed Governor Langer's embargo within twenty-four hours.

If North Dakota's desperate action has impressed the Administration with the danger of letting farm prices slip while it centers its efforts on one side of the recovery program, it will have served a useful purpose. It is important to put men back to work, but it is much more important to keep them at work. That will be virtually impossible until the buying power of that 30 per cent of American consumers who live on farms is appreciably increased.

Cures for Crime

THE series of Wednesday radio talks on "Crime: Its Cause and Cure," which began yesterday over an American network, will aid in keeping public interest alert to the continuing need of determined anticrime activity in the United States. The talks are sponsored by the subcommittee on racketeering of the Committee on Commerce of the United States Senate, and will be given by prominent police commissioners in many parts of the country.

Fewer and smaller headlines concerning kidnaping, and the recent rounding up and sentencing of a number of notorious gangsters, by no means mark the end of a serious crime problem. They may, however, if official effort and active public support of that effort continue, mark a turning point.

Those who are convinced that lack of education is one of the chief causes of crime and that the best cure for crime is prevention through public enlightenment will welcome these talks as they have all educational endeavor. Crime develops in thought before it manifests itself in action. It is reasonable to expect that the correction of thought through education will check crime at its source.

But it needs to be recognized that the correction of thought which is necessary to redeem thousands from the claim of criminality requires an educational process in which not only academics but the teachings of Christianity play an important part. Not that creeds or dogmas should be taught in the schools, but that those fundamentals summed up in the Sermon on the Mount and in the Golden Rule should be made part of every educated person's thinking—that conscience and compassion should be developed as carefully as intellect.

It has surprised some persons to learn from the movie newsreels that George Kelly and his wife, both sentenced to life imprisonment for their part in the Urschel kidnaping, and for a while very much in the news because of Kelly's savagely defiant attitude toward the law, are both college-educated. While this fact by no means disproves the rule that education checks crime, it is one more indication that schooling alone does not go to the root of individual wrong thinking which may produce crime.

It is probable that as the deeper needs of men are recognized the schools will place an increasing emphasis on the development of Christian character, and that more time will be found in home life to express its qualities—mutual helpfulness, honesty, courage, and a healing compassion. Criminals are not bred where these influences prevail.

A Sporting Challenge

AMERICA'S claim to sailing supremacy no longer stands unchallenged. The Royal Yacht Squadron has laid down, on behalf of a British sportsman, a formal challenge to a contest for the America's Cup in 1934.

For the fifteenth time in eighty-three years of America's Cup competition, Great Britain proposes to send a friendly invader across the seas in an attempt to retrieve the trophy which the yacht America carried off before the gaze of Queen Victoria in a regatta at Cowes one summer day in 1851.

T. O. M. Sopwith, noted airplane manufacturer, a comparative newcomer to the field of yachting, is the man who hopes to renew the quest so valiantly maintained for thirty years by Sir Thomas Lipton with his long line of famous Shamrocks. Mr. Sopwith's success in sailing Shamrock V, the most recent challenger, which he purchased from the Lipton estate, indicates that he is a worthy contender.

Endeavor is the name of the prospective British contestant, a steel sloop now building in the yard of Camper & Nicholson at Gosport. And there is something in her name that seems to typify the dogged determination of British sportsmen to regain the prize which has come to be regarded among maritime nations as symbolic of sailing supremacy.

While the Royal Yacht Squadron's challenge has not yet been acted upon by the New York Yacht Club, its acceptance is a foregone conclusion. As custodians of the cup, it is likely the New York club will stage a series of trial races among aspirants built by syndicates of American yachtsmen before naming the defender.

This is a big advantage to the guardians of the cup. For under the terms laid down by the donors of the prize, the challenger must name his boat nearly a year prior to the match, while the New York Yacht Club is permitted to select the defender on the eve of the contest, following a season of trial races intended to reveal the speediest boat. That British yachtsmen are still willing to compete in spite of this handicap only emphasizes their good sportsmanship.

The Casual Day

WHAT is beauty? We have been inclined to answer that question for ourselves these last few days, with a rose and yellow maple casting a new light through our favorite window and with memories of a country drive still vivid.

* * *

But we would have been wrong. The morning paper convinces us of that. It reports that 2000 conventioneers are gathered in New York, representing the "beauty industry."

* * *

So beauty is a business. And what a business! Its outstanding offerings to civilization this year include the old-fashioned "beauty patch"—which, if you had a real one, would be called a blemish—enameled finger nails, in collegiate colors for feminine football fans, and artificial finger nails, with instructions as to how to put them on quickly for bridge.

* * *

But beauty goes deeper than that. "Beauty comes from within," says a beer advertisement, the implication being clear.

* * *

Keats said something about beauty. Today, we suppose, poets must talk of something else.

Yesterdays

Sweet hours that have passed beyond recalling,
I would not bring you back.
Ah, days that were like rosy petals falling,
I would not if I might
Reverse your traveling and live you over.
Too swift your flight. And I can long remember
Meadows by moonlight and the summer clover,
By quiet, friendly hearthstones in December.

PPS.

Vacation by proxy is suggested by V. B. S. for those who "really meant to get away somewhere for awhile but . . ."

This casual correspondent says:

> Have circumstances seemed to deny you a brief respite from the world of work? Try a vacation by proxy. You have stayed at home. The friend has gone forth and returned.

* * *

Thus, one infers, the stay-at-home has only to wait for his globe-trotting acquaintance to return with tales of southern California, Hawaii, Killarney, Devonshire or where-have-you. Moreover—

> A returned traveler is bound by unwritten law never to mention the discomforts of vacationing. You who lend the listening ear know only of the joys.

* * *

The plan should appeal to some amateur musicians we know. They would be quite at home—figuratively and literally—traveling by ear.

* * *

And there's no bill to foot. For, V. B. S. declares: "No need to feel in debt for your vacation. Consider your contribution to friendship. Greater devotion hath no friend than this: that he lend ear to the traveler who returneth home."

Number of American air passengers showing a downward curve, a news report states. Who goes up must come down.

A grizzly bear, having posed quietly for an artist, scratched a newspaper photographer who was sent to take his picture. Persons who have observed what a sympathetic artist can do *for* them and also what a newspaper picture may do *to* them, probably can explain the bear's behavior.

Archibald Discovers America

II

On the Good Ship Washattan

11:30 a. m.

I WAS wrong, it was not the reflection of the little green isle that was tinging Archibald's face yesterday. We were too far away from Ireland for that. It must have been the afterglow of the sunset. Father Neptune has taken his foot off the cradle this morning, and it has almost ceased to rock. Summer clouds float languidly in the blue. Life on the ocean wave, as viewed from my steamer chair, is beginning to take on a roseate hue again. I think—I believe—I am almost certain that my appetite is returning. A few moments ago I distinctly saw it sitting on the top of a white-capped wave grinning at me. I am wondering if I can have my lunch up here on deck.

* * *

12:15 p. m.

Archibald, to my surprise, has just turned up. He is dressed in a comfortable tweed suit, his monocle is in his eye, and his complexion is normal.

"How's the world now, old chap?" he asks, dropping into a chair beside.

"Fine," I reply, "but that was quite a storm."

"Storm!" exclaims Archibald. "Why, when I was in the Indian Ocean once on my way to India, we had a storm that—"

1 p. m.

I must have fallen into a doze. Archibald has disappeared. I am afraid I missed most of that storm in the Indian Ocean. I remember hearing him describing how the vessel stood on its beam-ends—whatever they are—and then I must have gone to sleep.

* * *

4:30 p. m.

We have arrived at Cobh (pronounced Queenstown). Quite a number of Erin's inhabitants are boarding the Washattan, while an old man with a battered hat on the tender evokes the tune of "Kathleen Mavourneen" from a still more battered cornet. It is a sad tune, and the sky which hitherto had poured down warm sunshine, now weeps gently. It is evidently the little green isle's touching farewell to her wandering sons and daughters. "It may be for years and it may be forever," laments the battered cornet. I am moved. Heedless of the rain, I hang over the rail—where the deck is covered in. I think of many similar scenes in the past when bands of Irishmen, actuated by a sense of duty, abandoned their country, their thatched roofs and peat fires, turned from the pig with emotion, and adventured forth to that untamed "land of the free" in order to lay the foundations of Tammany Hall and other similar philanthropic institutions. How often this harbor had witnessed the scenes of parting!

"The United States owes a great deal to us Irishmen," said a son of Erin to me once, "we sure put the 'pat' into patriotism!" And now, as I hang over the rail, I am wondering whether the States have yet discharged their debt to Ireland. I am inclined to think they have, for (with apologies to Kipling) "if political pull be the price of 'pat,' my word! they have paid it in full!" Still, I am moved and a trifle uneasy. Suppose these embarking Irish men and women are going to America to collect a debt already paid? America is rather touchy about debts just now. I am becoming more moved—moisture is gathering in my eyes. "It may be for years and it may be—" Confound that cornet chap, why can't he play something else!

"Hello, hello!" exclaims a voice behind me. I turn. Archibald confronts me. He is brandishing a black stick with a formidable knob at the end of it.

"What's that?" I ask.

"That's a genuine shillalah," replies Archibald, "bought from a real Irishman on his native soil—er—meaning the promenade deck. Some Erinites have come aboard to sell things—shawls, laces, blackthorn sticks and what nots."

"What do you want with a shillalah?"

"You never can tell," replies Archibald grinning as he twirls the weapon in his fingers, "suppose some chappie in New York tries to step on the tail of me coat, what?"

* * *

The next day.

I recline gracefully in my deck chair while Archibald prowls about the ship. He returns to tell me that he has been up on the boat deck talking to a fox terrier in one of the kennels. The terrier is traveling alone. Archibald is worried and doesn't know what to do. While he holds the terrier's paw, the lonely one is quiet, when he tries to go away, the terrier howls mournfully. I suggest that he have a bed made up by the side of the kennel, and I would see that the deck steward brought up his meals. Archibald glares at me and goes away to bribe someone (probably the purser) to take the "dogwatch" for him.

And the next day.

Sunshine appears at midday, but what's the use of sunshine if Father Neptune hasn't sense enough to keep his foot off the cradle? Archibald and I lurch around the promenade together. "In my opinion," says Archibald suddenly, "the Johnny who wrote that basso-profundo song, 'Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep,' never even saw the sea. 'Calm and peaceful is my sleep'—piffle! I'll bet he wrote it in the center of a calm and peaceful meadow decorated with cows and buttercups."

"But there are lots of people who just love an ocean voyage, who enjoy every moment of it. I've heard them say so."

"So have I," said Archibald, "and you can believe almost anything if you try hard enough."

And the day following.

The sea is calmer. We hang over the rail gazing at the "view," we promenade the decks, we sit in our chairs, we eat, we talk, we read, we sleep—then we do it all over again. The same old waves, the same old horizon. Archibald, who has been sitting motionless in his deck chair for some time, with his cap over his eyes, suddenly breaks into poetry:

> The sailor can have his sea
> And the skipper can have his ship,
> But life on the ocean wave
> Certainly gives me the pip!

10 p. m.

There is an excited rush from the Grand Salon to the promenade deck. Archibald and I join the rush. A new moon hangs in the sky! We all gaze at it rapturously. It is thrilling to see something new!

* * *

Two days later.

The Washattan is steaming slowly to her well-earned rest, accompanied by the music of the "Washington Post" played by the ship's band. It is good to be in harbor, good to be within measurable distance of something that stands still. And yet, a curious feeling of regret that the voyage is ended is creeping over me. Silly, of course, but—wait a moment—my typewriter keys keep insisting—here it is: "Voyage has been delightful, have enjoyed every moment of it." Well, let it go. I may as well join the noble army of transatlantic romancers and have it over with.

Archibald is standing beside me gazing at the sky line of New York, that famous, fantastic, pinnacled sky line. His monocle is screwed firmly in his eye, and he is breathing heavily. The morning sun is piercing the light clouds and glinting softly on the fairy pinnacles. It is dreamlike, almost unreal—this modern Baghdad—this city of American nights. Viewed from a distance it might well be the place where "once upon a time" was born!

"My word!" says Archibald.

B. F.

Notes From German Cities

Monumental Dictionary RECENT press references to the brothers Grimm recall the fact that they were responsible for starting a great cultural work, which now, a century later, is still uncompleted. The comprehensive German dictionary begun by them in 1837, will, it is expected, be ready for publication about 1943. When Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm lost their chairs at the University of Göttingen, because, with five other professors, they signed a protest against the cultural reaction of their time, they accepted the invitation of a Leipzig publisher to edit a German dictionary. At first, it was thought that the whole work could be included in seven volumes, but it grew in the hands of these enthusiastic scholars to such an extent, that after a quarter of a century of untiring work, they had not finished to the end of the letter "F." Their task was continued by other scholars until the beginning of the twentieth century, when the Prussian Academy of Science assumed responsibility for it. In 1929, as a result of the reorganization of working methods, instead of the whole work being centered in Göttingen, a new section was opened in Berlin under the supervision of Prof. Arthur Huebner. When completed, the new dictionary will probably embrace thirty volumes. It will thus have taken more than a century to complete what Jacob Grimm expected would have been done in his own day. Otherwise, he would certainly not have made his numerous notes in an almost illegible, self-invented "shorthand," which has been deciphered only with great difficulty by later scholars.

* * *

Popularizing The Theater As part of a general campaign to bring public and theater into closer touch, and in order that appreciation of dramatic art shall be placed on a more rational basis, the manager of the municipal theater in Aachen, recently introduced special weekly informal discussion meetings. Here, questions submitted in advance in writing by the general public were answered, brief descriptions of the programs for the following week given, and short extracts from the various plays or operas presented by members of the different casts. This innovation has been so successful that not only will it be continued in Aachen, but it is expected that other cities will follow its example.

* * *

Census Shows Urban Growth Recently published information regarding the German census taken in June last discloses some interesting facts. Germany's population today is 66,100,000, if the 830,000 in the Saar territory are also included, which gives it the greatest population of any country in Europe after Soviet Russia. Whereas before 1914, the ratio of men to women was 1000 men to 1029 women, today the figures are 1000 to 1060. But it is the statistics relating to the constant influx of people from the country into the cities that have given the authorities grave reasons for embarking upon a new land policy to provide for the creation of settlements for the unemployed in East Prussia and other less densely populated districts. These statistics show clearly how great has been the influx into the large cities during the past sixty-two years. Thus, in 1871, only 4.8 per cent of the whole population lived in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants. In 1910, this percentage had increased to 21.5 per cent. The abnormal conditions of things in the post-war period raised this figure to 26.3 per cent in the 1925 census, and the last census now shows that 30.1 per cent, or nearly one-third of the whole population of Germany is living in these large cities.

* * *

Mountain Hut, Labor of Love The "highest" achievement of the voluntary labor service in Germany during the past summer has been the erection of a new mountain hut for the "Deutsche Bergwacht," a German mountaineering association, at a height of 1800 meters, near the Schliersee, in Upper Bavaria. Twenty-five voluntary workers from different professions—students, masons, bakers, mountain guides, and so forth—all coöperated under the direction of a camp leader and two subleaders who were builders, to erect a hut which shall serve as a rallying point for rescue squads in this area. Because of the difficulties only enthusiastic and experienced mountaineers were chosen for the task. After the foundations had been dug, all the building material had to be brought from the valley below, a distance of three hours on foot. For part of the way it was possible to use mules, but in the higher reaches loads had to be carried by the workers themselves. Even the water supply had to be brought up.

* * *

Thuringia In Berlin Foreign visitors to Germany not having time to visit Thuringia, "the green heart of the Reich," may in future find some compensation in the new Thuringia House opened in the German capital. In this new "show window," not only will the beautiful landscapes and sweeping forests of this German state be depicted so as to encourage tourist traffic, but the products of Thuringia will also be seen, and the new house will serve as a center of business. The glass manufacture of Jena, especially the world-famous Zeiss optical products, the dolls and toys of Sonneberg and the Thuringian textiles, will all be represented here. In its exhibition of porcelain, clocks, typewriters and chemical products, is presented a picture which may surprise even some of the inhabitants of the German capital as to the economic importance of Thuringia.